Cambria Freeman.

H. A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher. | BE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVE BESIDE. | Terms, $2 per year in advance.

VOLUME 3. | EBENSBURG, PA., THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1869. | NUMBER 7.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.

Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD, D. D. S.

DR. H. B. MILLER,

Altoona, Pa.,

Operative and Mechanical DENTIST.

Office on Caroline street, between Virginia and Emma streets. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869.-tf.

DR D W. ZIEGLER, Surgeon Dentist, will visit Ebensburg professionally on the SECOND MONDAY of each month, and remain one week, during which time he may be found at the office heretofore occupied by him, adjoining Huntley's Hardware Store. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide, or Laughing Gas.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Hang's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

R. DEVEREAUX, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, *Summit, Pa.*—Office east end of Mansion House, on Rail Road street. Night calls may be made at the office. [my28.tf.]

R. J. LLOYD, successor to R. S. BUSH, Dealer in *Drugs, Medicines, Paints, &c.* Store on Main street, opposite the "Mansion House," Ebensburg, Pa. October 17, 1867.-6m.

FRANK W. HAY,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE, *Canal street*, below Clinton, *Johnstown, Pa.* A large stock constantly hand.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

B. L. JOHNSTON, J. S. SCANLAN.

JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.

Office opposite the Court House. Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867. tf.

A. KOPELIN, - - - - T. W. DICK,

Johnstown. Ebensburg.

KOPELIN & DICK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Wm Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row. [oct 22.-tf.

F. A. SHOEMAKER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on High street, one door East of the Banking House of Lloyd & Co. January 31, 1867.-tf.

F. P. TIERNEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row. Jan. 5, 1867-tf.

JOSEPH M'DONALD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office on Centre street, opposite Linton's Hotel. [Jan. 31, 1867-tf.

JOHN FENLON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

GEORGE W. OATMAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. January 31, 1867.-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

C. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

WM. H. SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in rooms recently occupied by Geo. M. Reade, Esq., in Colonade Row, Centre street. [aug.27.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug.27.

JAMES C. EASLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

H. KINKEAD, *Justice of the Peace and Claim Agent.*—Office removed to the office formerly occupied by M. Husson, Esq., dec'd, on High St., Ebensburg. [18.

J. S. STRAYER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Johnstown, Pa. Office on the corner of Market street and Locust alley, Second Ward dec.12.-1y

M. L. OATMAN,

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Is the sole owner of the Right to Manufacture and sell

THE UNEQUALLED

METROPOLITAN OIL!!

PACIFIC RAIL ROAD

NEARLY FINISHED.

1450 MILES BUILT!

THE UNION PACIFIC R. R. CO.

AND THE

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAIL ROAD CO.

Have added EIGHT HUNDRED (700) Miles to their lines during the current year, while doing a large local passenger and freight business.—The through connection will undoubtedly be completed next summer, when the through traffic must and will be very great. Forty thousand men are now employed by the two powerful companies in pressing forward the great national highway to a speedy completion. Only 200 miles remain to be built, most of which are graded and ready for the rails.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for sale at par and interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and interest.

The principal and interest of both bonds are payable in gold.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities, Gold, &c.,

No. 40 S. Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

CHEAP REAL ESTATE.—I will sell for cash, or on time, the following described Real Estate:

FOUR HOUSES and LOTS in the Borough of Ebensburg.

SIXTEEN ACRES OF LAND lying immediately south of Ebensburg.

A FARM OF 120 ACRES in Blacklick Township, about 50 acres cleared. An excellent Coal Bank on the tract.

FOUR TRACTS UNIMPROVED LAND in Summerhill Township.

A TRACT OF UNIMPROVED LAND in Washington Township.

A HOUSE and LOT at Hemlock, now in possession of Mr. Moreland.

A TRACT OF LAND in Washington Tp., in name of Ruffner.

Also, various other LANDS or LOTS OF GROUND in different portions of Cambria Co.

☞ A good title will be given in all cases.

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON.

Ebensburg, Jan. 14, 1869 -tf.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, PITTSBURGH.—This is to give notice that on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of AUGUSTINE D. CRISTE, of Munster, in the county of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any Debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy in Hollidaysburg before John Brotherline, Esq., Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
W. F. BATHURST, Deputy. [feb.18. 4t.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, PITTSBURGH.—This is to give notice that on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1869, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN M. KING, of Johnstown, in the county of Cambria, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a Meeting of the Creditors of said Bankrupt, to prove their Debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register in Bankruptcy in Hollidaysburg before John Brotherline, Esq., Register, on the 15th day of March, A. D. 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.
W. F. BATHURST, Deputy. [feb 18.-4t.

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Will be sold at private sale, that valuable property situate at the corner of Horner and Mary Ann streets, in the borough of Ebensburg, containing nearly an acre of ground, with a large an commodious Frame Dwelling House, outbuildings and stable—all in excellent order. The property embraces a wood-house, wash house, and an excellent cellar, and there are on the premises a large number of selected fruit trees. A farther description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves The title is indisputable. For particulars inquire of

R. L. JOHNSTON.

Ebensburg, January 7th, 1869.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the FARM on which they now reside, situate in Allegheny township, Cambria county, within two miles of Loretto, (formerly owned by James McAteer,) containing ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN ACRES, more or lest, 100 Acres of which are cleared—the balance well timbered. There is erected on the premises a good DWELLING HOUSE and splendid BARN, together with other necessary outbuildings, such as Blacksmith Shop, Corn Crib, Sheep House, &c.; also, an excellent ORCHARD of choice fruit. Title perfect. For terms apply on the premises to

B. & C. SHIELDS.

Loretto P. O., Aug. 20, 1868.-tf.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Sanders, late of Munster township, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber residing in Gallitzin township, in said county. Persons having claims against said estate will present them properly proven to the subscriber; and those owing the same will make immediate payment.

PHILIP J. SANDERS, Executor.

Gallitzin Tp., Feb. 2, 1869.-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE!—Letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph Springman, late of Susquehanna twp., Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned, all parties indebted to said estate are required to make payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them for settlement.

F. A. SHOEMAKER, Administrator.

Ebensburg, Feb. 4, 1869.-6t.

The Poet's Department.

MY MOTHER'S DEATH.

They told me, in my early years,
Life was a dark and tangled web;
A gloomy sea of bitter tears,
Where sorrow's influx had no ebb.

But such was vainly taught and said,
My laugh rang out with joyous tone;
The woof possessed one brilliant thread
Of rainbow colors, all my own.

They talked of trials, sighs, and grief,
And called the world a wilderness,
Where dazzling bud or fragrant leaf
But rarely spring to bless.

But there was one dear precious flower
Engrafted in my bosom's core,
Which made my home an Eden bower,
And caused a doubt if Heaven held more.

I boasted—till a mother's grave
Was heaped and sodded, then I found
The sunshine stricken from the wave,
And all the golden thread unwound.

Where was the flower I had worn
So fondly, closely, in my heart?
The bloom was crushed, the root was torn
And left a careless, bleeding part.

Preach on who will—say "Life is sad,"
I'll not refute as once I did;
You'll find this eye that beamed so glad
Will hide a tear beneath its lid.

Preach on of woe: the time hath been
I'd praise the world with shadeless brow;
The dream is broken—I have seen
A mother die; I'm silent now.

FREELING H. CALE.

Tales, Sketches, Anecdotes, &c.

A DOG'S WARNING.

The women of Peru are extremely beautiful. Some of the handsomest women I have ever seen were natives of that country. One of these was Inez Zautecas—a very queen in appearance. She was scarcely sixteen when she married Juan Selano, a merchant of Lima, a warm personal friend of my own, who had acquired an almost princely fortune while yet a young man.

Like all handsome women, the Senorita Inez had many admirers. Among these was a first cousin of hers, Antonia Miguel, who had inherited wealth from his parents, but was fast squandering it.

The lady preferred my friend Juan, and their marriage exasperated Miguel to such a degree that, but for the intervention of friends, he would have challenged his more successful rival. Having at last run through his inheritance, he soon after left the city, no one knew whither.

About six months after marriage Juan purchased a silver mine in a remote section of Peru, away to the eastward; and, having built a house such as would suffice to live in for the time being, went thither, accompanied by his wife.

Juan took his number of miners and one servant, an old negro woman. I presented him with a hound that I took with me from home, a noble dog, and well trained, one that I had since a pup. The dog soon became much attached to his new master, Juan wrote me. The mine he said was doing well, and promised to be very remunerative.

This was some months after they had become settled there. His letter ended with an urgent appeal to me to make them a visit, offering me such fare as their humble dwelling might afford.

I promised to avail myself of the invitation, and in the month of June, having no business to detain me, started on my way toward the mountains. I was three days in reaching there, having performed the journey almost entirely on horseback. My reception was a welcome one all round.

"You see," said Juan to me, "we are sixteen miles from the nearest town, so you can imagine how little we see of any one but ourselves. During the day I am usually at the mine, which is good seven miles from here. There I have the society of the miners, but that is not the most cultivated in the world, as you know."

During the afternoon, as I had expressed great interest in the mine, Juan proposed, if agreeable to me, that we should ride over and look at it.

We arrived in good season at the mine, where the men were busy at work, under the directions of an overseer.

Some hours were consumed in examining the progress which had been made, and night overtook us ere we were through.

"Are you armed?" asked Juan, as we prepared to go.

"I have my revolver," I replied, placing my hand behind me, to see if it was safe.

"It is well to be prepared," said my friend. "I seldom travel at night, and it is said there are some lawless people around, though there is little chance of being molested between here and the house."

"Perhaps I had better accompany you," said the overseer, whose name was Besson.

"You might and return with me in the morning," replied Juan, who seemed pleased with the proposal.

"In that case we might take a bit of something before we go."

"Wait till we get home," answered Juan.

In less than a quarter of an hour we were on the road. It was a lovely night; the moon shone with unsurpassed effulgence, rendering the way as plain to be followed as at mid-day. There was not a cloud in the sky, which was thickly studded with stars, and the leaves on the trees shone like silver.

We had ridden a little over five miles when we heard the panting of some animal coming toward us on the road.

"What can it be?" asked Besson.

"It sounds like a dog?" replied Juan.

Just at that moment, as we reached the base of the mountain and the road stretched out straight and level before us, we saw a black shadow coming rapidly along it. The distance lessened with each stride of the animal, and very soon it was plain to be seen that it was a dog.

"It must be Carlo," remarked Juan, "the mistress has probably sent him to hurry us on to supper."

In less time than it takes to tell it, the dog was close to our heels, panting, barking and starting forward on the run, then returning and barking still more, would rush forward again as before, seeming almost frantic, as if wishing to convey to us something which the poor brute had no other means of communicating than by these dumb signs.

"We had better ride forward," said Juan, somewhat agitated. "We have a smooth road before us now. There may be something wrong."

We put spurs to our horses and started at a sharp gallop, closely followed by Carlo, breathing harder than ever with the long run he had. Fifteen minutes gave us a distant view of Juan's house.—A shrill scream of a woman greeted our ears as we caught sight of the roof shining in the still moonlight.

"Good God!" exclaimed my friend, "it is Inez's voice. For the love of Heaven, press forward!"

Into our horses' flanks went our spurs; away they bounded at a pace which distanced Carlo, who in vain strove to keep up with us. Juan had the fleetest horse; he was some lengths ahead. Besson and I kept neck and neck. So swift was our gait we seemed to fly over the ground.—As we neared the house we discerned two other horses standing waiting in the road.

At the instant I saw these two men appeared on the scene, dragging between them a woman, struggling in vain to free herself from their grasp, while another female clung beseechingly to one of them, holding on as if for dear life. The first of these was Inez; the last the old negro servant, who had been, with Carlo, her only companion during our absence.

"Let go, you black ——," exclaimed the man, with a terrible oath, dealing her at the same time a blow that felled her to the ground. Then lifting her mistress into the saddle where his companion was by this time already seated, he vaulted into his own, and the two sped away like the wind.

The villians had the start of us, but both of our steeds were as fleet if not fleeter than theirs. Soon this last proved the case, for we gained on them rapidly. As Juan approached he drew a pistol from his holster and aimed at the foremost, who had fast hold of Inez in his saddle, her long, streaming black hair floating to one side, while her white arms were extended imploringly to us.

"Stand, you black-hearted scoundrels!" shouted Juan.

"Hold!" cried Besson, "save your fire, you may wound her."

He had drawn his revolver as well; he was a dead shot, as I afterward learned. Crack went his pistol; the man reeled in his saddle, threw his arms wildly into the air, and dropped dead in the road. Juan sprung to the ground and caught the form of the now insensible Inez in his arms.

The other rider kept on his way. We heard the clatter of the horse's hoofs lessening in the distance, as he made good his escape. I turned the form of his prostrate companion over on his back.—The face was hidden by a mask. I uncovered it; the moon shone full upon it—it was Antonio Miguel.

I collected water in my hat, and with it we sprinkled the pale Inez. After a time she revived. We lifted her into the saddle and bore her home, where we found the colored servant, recovered from the effect of the stunning blow she had received, sitting in the place where she had fallen, wailing and lamenting the suppposed loss of her mistress. Her joy was great on beholding her safe in our keeping. Carlo stood waiting for us at the gate. On seeing us approach he came forward, still panting, to meet us. Brave, faithful Carlo! When the house was besieged by the two villains, his mistress had let him out at a side door, and, appreciating her danger, he had hastened to inform us of it. Brave Carlo! By that act he won the life-long gratitude of both master and mistress.

The body of Antonio Miguel was delivered over to the authorities of the nearest town. After a short inquiry they were convinced of the justifiable nature of the homicide, and so ended the whole matter.

AN IOWA FARMER states that being mucch troubled with rats, he caught one of them and poured kerosene oil on it, and then let it go. The result was, the rats all left for parts unknown, and have not been heard from since. The experiment is worth a trial.

AN EPISODE.

On a hill that sloped away to the blue sea stood a little white cottage. Trailing vines crept over the porch, and the snow white curtains waved idly in the summer breeze. Here lived May Ellis, a rustic beauty. She had been sought after by all the young men in the surrounding country; but, heart whole and fancy free, she still went on her way, treating them as friends—nothing more.

She was not of a lively disposition; but loved to be alone. She would sit for hours in a favorite nook looking out over the dancing waves, and watching the far off ships. She would gather shells on the shore and watch the moon rise dripping from over the sea. Thus her life glided by, until, at length, in the full bloom of her glorious beauty, she met the fate that warped her after years.

The night was wild with wind and rain, and the storm king reveled on the sea in all his terrible majesty. Amidst the rattle of the thunder came the boom of the minute gun; then high above the roar of the tempest was heard the crash of a ship as she went to pieces on the rocks. In the morning the wreck lay scattered on the shore, and ghastly forms lay rocking in the long swells of the treacherous sea. One form was found far up the beach in which there was still signs of life. He was attended to, and soon recovered. Then commenced that new life which brought a deeper color to her check and a warmer glow to the winy lustre of her eyes. Together they walked on the shore and listened to the mysterious song of the waves. And through all the pleasant days of that beautiful summer they were together constantly. Then the sorrow of separation came; he went away and she was left to wait. The days and months grew into years, and still no word came to the waiting heart.

There was another storm, another wreck, and other forms lay scattered on the shore. In the grey dawn of morning May Ellis walked down to the beach, and in the same place where the waves had cast him years ago, she now found him for whom she had been waiting, but oh how cold and still. They carried him to the little cottage on the hill; and through the still hush of the summer day and the long hours of the windless night she sat by the dreamless head, hearing only the sobbing of the waves and the dropping of her tears. All the old days came back to her, and memory only made her pain greater. Then they laid him away on the green hillside, where the warm south wind stirred the sweet wild flowers, and near the murmuring sea, though he could not hear its mystic song. If you go there the simple country folks will tell you the legend of the cottage on the hill. Of how the dead lover is seen by night walking by the sea, and a maiden with wonderful winy eyes comes to meet him; and how they sing strange sweet strains in the still moonlight. But when the storm is abroad on the deep, they stand on the hill and wail in apparent agony, their voices rising high above the roaring tempest. At certain times (so runs the legend) shadowy forms are seen carrying a corpse into the house; and then lights are seen flashing, and wailing and lamentation is heard, a girl with great lustrous eyes and nut-brown hair stands by the window; then the lights and forms vanish, and all is silent as before. No one lives in the house now. The vines have crept all over the roof and birds have made their nests there this many a year. The dust lies thick on the floors, and the grass grows green on the unused hearth. Time and decay are at work, and soon the old house will pass from remembrance, for the sea will not tell the grief it brought to a waiting heart. This is the story and the legend. I tell the tale as 'twas told to me. "Only this and nothing more."

"A GONE GIZZARD!"—The Newville *Star* tells the following good story:

We haven't much time for social gossip these days, and yet, perhaps as often as once a month, we can happen on a cluster of good fellows who, without profane swearing, can take their turns in a good old fashioned yarn, and sometimes one will blunder in amongst the rest good enough to make our lungs feel buoyant for a week afterwards. One or two that we heard lately will bear repetition.

Dr. G., formerly a well known physician of Chambersburg, was in the country for tea, and prominent among other things on the table was a nicely browned chicken. In the family—as in all well regulated families—were several small children, and before tea was served two of these urchins laid siege to their mother for the "gizzard" and other "giblets." They were pursuaded to wait, however, with the promise that these delicacies should be sent to them from the table. After the older members of the family and their guest were seated, the little grenadiers kept hovering about the table anxiously awaiting the fulfillment of the maternal promise. All unconcious of the inauspicious bargain in the chicken, the Dr. dropped his fork into one of the pre-empted morsels, when he was startled by a frantic exclamation behind him: "Thunder, Bob! *the gizzard's gone!*" The Dr. dropped his prize immediately and fastened on some less esculent part of the fowl.

Treasure Trove in North Carolina---A Singular Story.

A correspondent of the Wilmington (North Carolina) Daily *Journal*, tells the following curious story: "A very curious discovery has lately been made in a small islet situated in Big Swamp, about six or seven miles from Bladensburg, the particulars of which are as follows:

"About sixty years ago there lived within about half a mile of this islet, on the eastern edge of the swamp, an Englishman, who was known among the settlers by the name of Elias Hugo. His first appearance in this region was in the spring of 1806, then apparently in his thirty-eighth or ninth year; and although his language and bearing denoted that he had been educated, yet his hard, brown features bore unmistakable evidence of a hard spent life.—His manners were somewhat reserved and taciturn. Why he should seek a life so cheerless and secluded was a mystery often spoken of by his neighbors. Yet he proceeded to erect a cabin for himself in this secluded spot, where, he said, he earnestly hoped to pass his remaining years in perfect solitude.

"The cabin fronting the swamp, and from its front door, with its frail stop, a narrow walk led to the swamp; thence, in a westerly direction, by a narrow track to the islet. His furniture consisted of a chair, a bench, a rough pine table, a mattress, a bucket, and one or two cooking utensils.

"Here, alone and uncared for, lived the mysterious stranger, until the 13th of May, 1809. On that day Elias Hugo died.

"After the death of Hugo, strange stories were told of a spectre that was seen, and of strange sounds that were heard about the house and premises, and so deeply had a superstitious dread of the place taken hold upon the minds of the settlers, that the cabin was permitted to decay and fall, as did its mysterious occupant.

"Not long since, however, the place fell into the possession of Mr. Joel H. Ester and son. A clearing away of the remains of the old cabin was at once deemed necessary by the owners, and to this purpose they applied themselves vigorously. They had not proceeded far, however, before they discovered, on raising the floor, a small tin box snugly encased in the base of the chimney under the hearth. It contained a copy of Raphael's Madonna, to which was attached a small cross; a razor, with the initials H. H. engraved on the handle, and the following letter:

"'BLADEN COUNTY, N. C., May 11, 1809.—Samuel W. Hugo, Cheapside, London, England—My Dear Brother: This is perhaps the last address I shall ever send you. Before to-morrow's sun has set I shall be in a spirit world, marching in the holy and wonderful company of the holy souls, who, for the honor of Christ and the Holy Mary, despised the things of the world. Even now I feel as if the foundations of life were drying up.

"Then is a tremulous hand—

"'Come to America, as I urged you in a previous letter. I have buried all the money I brought with me, amounting to about one million three hundred thousand dollars, on a small islet, the direction to which I have already sent you. The amount is contained in seven different boxes, and buried in separate places on the islet.

"'Your affectionate brother,

"'ELIAS HUGO.'

"A box containing two hundred dollars in French money was fonud on the islet referred to, about three weeks ago."

TERRIBLE RETRIBUTION.—Not long since, a seafaring man called at an inn on the cost of Normandy, and asked for supper and a bed. The landlord and lady were elderly people, and apparently poor. He entered into conversation with them, invited them to partake of his cheer, and asked them many questions about themselves and family and particularly of a son who had gone to sea when a boy, and whom they had long given over as dead. The landlady showed him to the room; when she quitted him he put a purse of gold in her hand, and desired her to take care of it till morning, pressed her affectionately by the hand and bade her good night. She returned to her husband and showed him the gold. For its sake they agreed to murder the traveler in his sleep, which they accomplished, and burried the body. In the morning early came two or three relations, and asked in a joyful tone for the traveler who arrrived there the night before. The old people seemed greatly confused, put said he had risen very early and went away. "Impossible," said the relations: "he is your son, who has lately returned from India, and is come to make happy the evenings of your days; and he resolved to lodge with you one night as a stranger, that he might see you alone, and judge of your conduct toward wayfaring mariners." Language would be incompetent to describe the horror of the murderers when they heard they had dyed their hands in the blood of their long-lost child. They confessed their crime, the body was found, and the wretched murderers expiated their offense on the scaffold.

TEST RULE to determine the genuineness of greenbacks: Divide the two last figures of the No. of the bill by four (4) and if the remainder is one (1) the bill will be marked A. If the remainder should be two (2) the letter will be B. If three (3) should remain, the letter will be C; and if there should be no remainder, the letter will be D.

Romance in an Almshouse.

A correspondent of a New York paper tells the following story, which transpired, in part, in the almshouse at Poughkeepsie:

"Some months ago a woman, squalidly dressed, but the owner of a face singularly beautiful, was committed to the almshouse for vagrancy. A little child accompanied her. Her manners, though coarse, gave unmistakable evidence of former refinement. Her voice was soft and melodious, and her eyes lustrous and sparkling. She was miserably poor, both in dress and purse, and appeared to have suffered in past years much agony of mind. She claimed to have once moved in respectable circles, and registered her name in a beautiful hand as Eloise Brentano. She performed all her duties in the almshouse faithfully, and frequently sung sonnets in French and Italian. It is reported that she was formerly an opera singer of some note. When spoken to on the subject, she gave an evasive answer, and preserved a long silence. Two weeks ago one Clarence Beaumont, tattered and torn, hungry and forlorn, was committed to the building on a charge of vagrancy. He was possessed of more than ordinary intelligence, but seemed to be embittered by the trials of life, and his conversation was marked with coarseness and profanity. After being in the almshouse three days, he manifested a strong attachment for Eloise, and sought her company constantly, waiting upon her with the assiduity of a servant, and paying her the most respectful attention. He soon gained her heart and affections. On the day before his discharge they had a long interview and seperated with mutual tears and caresses. Now, mark the sequel. Clarence Beaumont was discharged from the poor house on Friday morning. Before he left, the pair had made preparations for an elopement. At 3 A. M., Eloise stole out of her cot, with her sleeping child on her arm, met her lover beneath the cold stars at the gate, and carefully crept away over the snow. At 7 A. M., they were seen, arm in arm, floating down the Duchess county turnpike, since which time nothing has been heard from them. It now turns out that Eloise had fallen heir to some $30,000 by the death of an aunt in Adrian, Michigan, and that Mr. Beaumont's attentions were paid with a view of securing the money."

HE CAME FROM NEW JERSEY.—There was an amusing scene on board the Louisville mail boat the other day. There was the usual conglomeration of passengers in the cabin just before the boat landed, and mid the general hubbub of conversation a man remarked incidentally.

"Now, over in New Jersey, where I live—"

Instantly an old man, who had sat moodily and silently pondering by the stove for some time, sprang to his feet and exclaimed:

"Stranger, are you from New Jersey?"

"Yes."

"And willin' to acknowledge it?"

"Yes, sir; proud on't."

"Hurra! give us your hand," cried the old man, fairly dancing with exultation, "I'm from New Jersey, too, but never felt like declaring it afore. Shake! I'm an old man; I've traveled long and far. I've been in every city in this here West—steamboated on the Ohio and Mississippi—been to California, over the plains and around the Horn; took a v'yage once to Liverpool; but in all my travels, hang me if this ain't the first time I ever heer'd a man acknowledge that he kum from New Jersey!"

Turning to the whole assembly, now augmented by railroad runners, hackmen, bootblacks, newsboys and apple girls, for the boat had by this time landed, he said:

"Boys, let's ALL take a drink to New Jersey, the land of Frelinghuysen, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, Commodore Stockton and Dan Rice. Hip!"

THE EDITOR.—A schoolboy's composition on "The Editor" ran as follows, in a school not far from Cincinnati:

"The editor is one of the happiest animals in the world. He can go to the circus, afternoon and evening without paying a cent; also to inquests and hangings. He has free tickets to picnics, and strawberry festivals, gets wedding cakes sent to him, and sometimes gets a licking, but not often, for he can take things back in the next issue, which he generally does. I never knew but one editor to get lickt. His paper busted that day and he couldn't take anything back. While other folks have to go to bed early, the editor can sit up late every night and see all that is going on. The boys think it is a big thing to hang on till 10 o'clock. When I am a man I mean to be an editor, so I can stay out late of nights. Then that will be belly. The editor don't have to saw wood or do any chopping, except with his scissors. Railroads get up excursions for him, knowing if they didn't he'd make them git up and git. In politics he don't care much who he goes for, if they are on his side. If they ain't he goes for 'em any way; so it amounts to nearly the same thing.—There is a great many people trying to be editors who can't, and some of them have been in the profession for years. If I was asked if I had rather have an education or be a circus rider, I would say, let me be an editor."

THE FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

THURSDAY, : : : MARCH 11, 1869.

The Inaugural Address.

In another column will be found President Grant's Inaugural Address. It is brief and is not remarkable for either purity of style or originality of thought. Unlike similar addresses from Washington to Lincoln, it betrays no want of self-confidence in his ability to bear the heavy burden which has been imposed upon him, and in that respect is in bad taste. Gen. Grant's professions of retrenchment and reform are common to all such productions. Indeed, an Inaugural Address without a declaration of rigid economy and vigorous retrenchment would be like the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out. Gen. Grant is no doubt sincere in this regard, but we look upon Congress as so essentially and hopelessly corrupt that, in order to carry out his honest purpose, he will have to resort to a very liberal exercise of the veto power. That he will avail himself of this constitutional right, so much denounced by the radicals, is not to be doubted, because he brandishes the veto power in the very face of Congress. As to the manner of paying the public debt he is heart and hand with the bondholders, and therein differs materially from the views of many of the prominent leaders of his own party, for Senator Morton and other radicals in the Senate, and Gen. Butler and others of his faith in the House, have peclared within the last two weeks that to pay the debt in gold was no part of the contract.

General Grant's theory or plan of paying the public debt is as novel as it is ridiculous. He seems to think that nature has liberally applied us with the means of doing so, and hat all that is necessary is to dig a sufficient quantity of gold and silver out of the bowels of the Rocky Mountains, transport it over the Pacific Rail Road to the Philadelphia mint, and the question is solved at once.—The debt of no nation in the world was ever paid in this way, and General Grant will discover before his term of office expires that the public debt of the United States cannot be liquidated by any such process. A careful reading of any treatise on Political Economy will very speedily cure him of this delusion.

We did not expect from General Grant an unqualified endorsement of the universal negro suffrage amendment. When he accepted the Chicago nomination he also gave his adhesion to the platform, which declared in language not to be mistaken that the question of suffrage in the Northern States, at least, was to be left exclusively to their own control. It is not in character with the honor of a gallant soldier thus to repudiate his own deliberate act. But in this respect Gen. Grant only follows in the footsteps of his party, and both have kicked the platform from beneath them. While he expresses the "*hope*" and "*desire*" that the right of suffrage may be conferred upon all the negroes in the North, Gen. Grant has not one word to say in favor of removing the political disabilities which stand between twenty-five thousand intelligent white men in the South and the ballot-box. As the majority of the popular vote in his favor was made up entirely of the negro vote which he received in the South, it is fair to conclude that his 'hope" and "desire" on this subject spring from a lively sense of gratitude for favors received from the "man and brother."

In his address Gen. Grant is painfully silent on the subject of *protection* to American industry. This is certainly a poor way of backing up his friends and ought to create a howl in the camp of the protectionists. But the most noteworthy feature in the whole address is, that from the beginning to the end of it he does not once make use of that stereotyped but much abused word *loyalty*. Nor does he make the slighest allusion to the "slaveholders' rebellion," that prolific and inexhaustible source of radical buncombe.—These are offences not to be condoned by a loyal league association.

We now have Gen. Grant's professions. Let us patiently wait for his practice.

GRANT'S CABINET.

An unusual degree of curiosity existed in reference to the Cabinet of General Grant, from the fact that he was resolved not to make it public until the names of its members were sent to the Senate. The following is the list:

Secretary of State—Elihu B. Washburne, Ill.
Secretary of War—Maj Gen. Jno. M. Schofield.
Secretary of Navy—Adolph E. Borie, Phila.
Secretary of Treasury—A. T. Stewart, N. Y.
Secretary of Interior—Jacob D. Cox, Ohio.
Postmaster General—J. A. J. Cresswell, Md.
Attorney General—Samuel T. Hoar, Mass.

The old saying that "the mountain was in labor and brought forth a mouse," was never more fully verified than when the foregoing names, excepting that of General Schofield, were sent over the telegraph wires on last Friday. It surprised both friends and foes alike. It is unquestionably the weakest Cabinet that has been selected by any President rince the formation of the government. The Radicals may affect to be satisfied with it, and some may even eulogise it, but to the leaders of the party it cannot but be deeply humiliating. It is not the entertainment to which they hoped to be invited, and cannot fail to produce weeping and wailing where every thing was expected to be lovely.

Heretofore it has been supposed that a Secretary of State ought to possess the very highest order of intellect. It has accordingly been filled by our most able and distinguished statesmen. We need only mention Clay, Livingston, Forsyth, Webster, Calhoun, Clayton, Everett, Marcy, Cass and Seward. When compared with such intellectual giants Elihu B. Washburne assumes the dimensions of a mere dwarf. He has acquired some notoriety in Congress as the self-constituted guardian of the treasury, and for that he is entitled to credit. That he is a man of any decided ability is not even pretended. In Illinois he has occupied a respectable position as a stump orator. In Congress he has been perhaps its most windy and turbulent member. His selection betrays a sad dearth of first-class intellect in the Radical party, or a lack of judgment on the part of Gen. Grant, or perhaps both.

Of A. T. Stewart, the new Secretary of the Treasury, nothing more can be said than that he is a wealthy merchant of New York, and has never been supposed to have inherited the mantle of Alexander Hamilton. His reputation is based simply upon his enormous wealth. We admit that because he is rich, it does not follow that he is either fit or unfit for the position. But from his antecedents we infer that he is not the right man in the right place, and we think it safe to predict that he will prove a stupendous failure.

Adolph E. Borie, the Secretary of the Navy, is from Philadelphia. He is no doubt a respectable gentleman. But what Radical outside of the loyal league club in his own city ever heard of him as a prominent party man? Borie is the tub thrown by Grant to the Pennsylvania radical whale. Such a termination to the Cabinet drama must be especially mortifying to Curtin and his man Friday, Col. A. K. M'Clure. That all the acknowledged leaders of the Radical party in the State should have been ignored, and that one so utterly obscure in politics as Adolph E. Borie should be thrown to the surface, is a curiosity in Pennsylvania politics. It shows that professional politicians are not trump cards with Grant. If a Cabinet so weak in the brain element can manage to keep both its head and Grant's above water for the next four years it will have accomplished a task for which it is not now regarded as competent.

AMALGAMATION.

We live in a progressive age, but whether our progress is downward, or upward and onward, admits of grave and serious doubt. Three years ago the man who would have been rash enough to even hint at the *social* equality of the white and black races in this country would have been excluded from all decent society. But now, so rapid has been our progress under the benignant sway of radicalism, the advocates of this infernal doctrine are not only tolerated in respectable circles, but they have even entrenched themselves in the pulpit. It is a wonder to us that the avenging wrath of Jehovah does not smite these clerical reformers in their impious attempts to change and set aside His wise and salutary decrees.

Mrs. Child and Anna Dickinson occupy the foremost place in this new field of social reform, while Theodore Tilton, a leading radical, boldly endorses it in the New York *Independent*, of which he is editor. A short time ago he published a sermon on "America's Past and Future," delivered by a man who disgraces his sacred office and who has a local habitation and a name somewhere as the Rev. Gilbert Haven. The following is an extract from this sermon, prefaced with Tilton's remarks endorsing it as "a fine specimen of the sort of 'political preaching' of which the people of this country stand in great need." Can any decent white man or woman read it without a feeling of the most unutterable loathing and disgust?

The sermon on "America's Past and Future," by Rev. Gilbert Haven, which fills so large a portion of our space to-day, we very earnestly commend to the attention of our readers. It is a fine specimen of the sort of "political preaching" of which the people of this country stand in great need. Mr. Haven is one of the most eloquent and powerful preachers in the Methodist Church; and his fine powers and wide culture are all made tributary to that Christian Radicalism which is the glory of the age and the ripest and best result of free institutions.

The Reverend gentleman is speaking of the bright future of America under Grant, *and among its blessings he thinks is to be the inauguration of this greatest of all Unions, the union between the white and black races:*

But equality at the polls is not the only work laid upon the coming government. There must be such a disposition of its patronage, such a steadfast expression of its convictions, such an employment of its influence, as will tend to the abolition of the whole mass of prejudice that still defiles the national heart. I am aware that this evil cannot be utterly abolished by any enactments. The leprosy lies deep within. It dwells in our churches, in our souls, in our education, in society. It still makes us look at a face with repulsion which is of the very complexion of the mother of our Lord—nay of the Lord himself. It still leads us to erect barriers between us and our kindred, and to make us and them talk of "our race" as if they and we had a different parentage, Savior and eternity. It must come to an end. It is coming to an end. This election is a great advance towards that end. If the Administration as faithfully adhere to its ruling idea, and put men into office everywhere without regard to color and with regard only to capacity, it will greatly prosper this reform. Let him make Frederick Douglass a member of his Cabinet, and the nation will commend and imitate his courage.

But under it, as well as through it, will the work go forward. Senators and representatives will enter Congress of the condemned hue. They have already become Mayors, Secretaries of State, Lieutenant Governors; they hold no small influence and office in the uplifted South * * * *

Yet more: our feelings of aversion will change to feelings of regard. The complexion at which we now profess to revolt we shall look upon with pleasure. Vice is not the only thing that is at first hated and afterward embraced. Virtue is more frequently subject to this experience. It is very rare that a real gift of God is fallen in love with at first sight. How few behold in religion all the charms with which she is divinely invested. How many turn with disgust from her pleading, pleasing countenance. How few are instinctively drawn to temperance, to study, to work. The world beholds in vice everything charming, in virtue everything repulsive. But acquaintance changes this experience, and we cling to the good we at first disdained. Nay, we usually are the more fond in proportion as we were hostile. It is the law of our nature that we choose that which we say we will never have. If you hear a person declaring that he will never be a Methodist, be sure that he will yet be of the most earnest type of that religion. If he says, "I will be anything sooner than a Congregationalist," you may mark him as foreordained to be a sober deacon of that orthodox church. When the young lady says, "I'll marry anybody but Mr. Simperton," she will soon be found casting her most languishing meshes around that just despised youth. When pompous young Jones says, "I hate the very looks and even name of Miss Marigold," be you certain he will ere long say to her, "Your face is angelic, your name is sweeter than the lutes of paradise. I can only live in the light of your affection." So shall we treat our brethren of color. We shall "see Helen's beauty in the brow of Egypt." We shall say, "What a rich complexion is that brown skin." "It is Italian, Greek, Oriental, perfect. How far it excels our chalky hue." We already paint our houses after their color. Our girls crinkle their hair after the natural outlines of their sister's locks. This is one of God's modes of curing us of color-blindness. We shall see, as Mrs. Kemble says, that there are qualities in the human skin superior to a pink and white tint, and that in velvety softness, in fineness of fiber, in richness of tone this despised flesh surpasses our own. * * * * *

Already, too, our romancers and poets, the imaginative foreflyers of the slower-footed fact, are putting this future into their fascinating tales, and all the greedy crowd of novel readers are finding their freshest morsels flavored with this celestial truth. The stage makes an octoroon a heroine, and wins thousands to the admiration of a color on the boards which they still falsely profess to detest in the parlor. Mrs. Child, in her "Romance of the Republic," gives a vivid portraiture of the wrongs and rights of this married life and love, in conflict with the curse of caste. Anna Dickinson waxes yet bolder, and, in her "What Answer?" shows how inevitable, how beautiful is this true affection, despite, nay, including this difference of color. *And the hour is not far off when the white-haired husband shall boast of the dusky beauty of his wife, and the Caucassian wife shall admire the sun kissed countenance of her husband as deeply and as unconscious of the present ruling abhorrence as is his admiration of her lighter tint.—Desdemona was as deeply fascinated by Othello's visage, as was he by Desdemona's. That hour is not coming—it already is. Not a few of these marriages which God has made, and whose legal validity man, in a few instances, has reluctantly acknowledged, are already filling homes with happiness, and both prophesying and leading the way to the future unity and blessedness of America. Amalgamation is God's word, declaring the oneness of man, and ordaining its universal recognition. Who art thou that fightest against God?*

THE AMENDMENT.

The negro amendment to the Constitution, having been kicked to and fro like a football between the Senate and House of Representatives, has at last assumed a definite form and shape. It is as follows:

BE IT RESOLVED, &c., Two-thirds of both Houses concurring, that the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be submitted to the legislatures of the several States, and when ratified by three fourths thereof, it shall be a part of said Constitution.

ART. 15.—The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SEC 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Many of the radical Senators voted for it under protest, in order that it may be submitted to the Legislature now in session for ratification, and for the additional and weightier reason that their party would not have a two-third majority in the next House of Representatives. As a conspicuous instance of violated faith, the passage of this amendment by Congress has no paralled in the political history of the country. The Chicago platform, in plain and unmistakable terms, pledged the Republican party not to interfere with the question of suffrage in the Northern States, and on that distinct promise it went into the canvass and elected its candidate for President. It now repudiates this prominent feature of its platform, and with shameless duplicity does the very thing which it had solemnly pledged itself not to do. After having obtained the support and confidence of the people, and secured another lease of power, it deliberately betrays them.

Some of the radical Legislatures in the extreme Western States have ratified the amendment with indecent haste. The fact of the passage of the amendment by Congress was sent by *telegraph* to the Legislatures of Louisiana, Nevada and Kansas, and on that information they proceeded to ratify it. Their action in the premises is simply null and void, for the reason that the law requires the Secretary of State to give to the different Legislatures *official notice* of the passage of the resolution. When that has been done the jurisdiction of the Legislature over the question commences, but not before. What *official* notice had Nevada, Kansas or Louisiana of the passage of the amendment? They had none at all, and consequently their action was premature and of no effect, as they will hereafter be given to understand.

We suppose it is safe to assume that the radical Legislature of this State is prepared to eat the dirt that is set before it. Judging from the past, it is very evident that the majority of that body are fully prepared to sound all the depths and shoals of political infamy. What do they care for plighted faith or violated pledges? Their rule of political action is that the end justifies the means. Are there not twelve thousand negroes in this State ready to vote the radical ticket when this amendment becomes part of the constitution? If the present Legislature ratifies the amendment it will perpetrate a gross and unpardonable fraud upon the people. It was not elected on any such issue, and to settle that question now would be a flagrant usurpation of legislative power.

When the amendment was before the House for the last time, on the 20th of February, Judge Woodward made an able speech against it, from which we make the following extract:

"Now, sir, it is from considerations of expediency that I oppose negro suffrage. It is the good of the negro as well as of the white man that prompts my opposition. It is my desire that they may live together in peace and happiness, as always heretofore in Pennsylvania, that leads me to deprecate this amendment. And especially have we in Pennsylvania a right to complain when, in violation of all precedent, of all constitutional law, of your own party platform, and of the peace of our Commonwealth, you repeal our constitution without giving us a right to vote against your amendment. If such a high handed wrong does not wake up the people of Pennsylvania to the revolutionary schemes of the republican party; if they can be beguiled by fair speeches into the support of such a measure as this; if they are ready to have the negro thrust into political partnership in contempt of their solemnly recorded will, why then, sir, a sad and sickening degeneracy has come upon my native State, and, for the first time in life, I shall blush to own myself her son. Africa never so demeaned herself. The hardy savages of the mountain slopes in the interior of that continent never debased themselves to the level of the Bushmen and Hottentots of the Cape of Good Hope. No, no, sir, they could be torn from kindred and homes by the cruel slave trader, and borne away to distant lands to be slaves, but they never would, and never did, voluntarily surrender to an inferior tribe of their own race, much less to an inferior race. And have we, proud Americans, so lost our ancestral traditions that we can no longer be inspired even by African example?

"We have seen in history the proud Roman refusing citizenship to the most illustrious aliens; we have seen the Goth and Hun and Vandal trample Roman grandeur into dust; we have glowed over the struggles between the Norman and the Saxon, the Cavalier and the Roundhead, the Briton and the Scot, all of them jealous of their nationalities and ready to shed their blood in defence of what they had inherited from their ancestors. But now, in this nineteenth century, we are to be held up as the first example in the world's history of a great people surrendering political trusts to one of the lowest and feeblest races of the world's population. The Anglo-Saxon of American descent giving up the inheritance which has made him great to the African? Not to the African in the wild freedom of his native jungles, but to the enfeebled, timid, ignorant descendant of a race of slaves! And these are to be made voters and law-givers, to be our judges and representatives. Is there any profounder depth of self-degradation than this? If there be I have not courage to explore it."

Bates' History Once More.

The Committee on Printing in the State Senate have made an investigation of the probable cost of publishing Bates' Military History. If this precaution had been exercised by the Legislature at the outset, the project would not have met with any encouragement, and Bates would have remained in merited obscurity. The Committte report that if Bates concludes his work in *four* volumes the entire cost will amount to *one hundred and seventy thousand dollars*, as follows: For compilation, *twenty thousand dollars*; for printing, binding, etc., *one hundred and forty thousand dollars*; and for expressage, *ten thousand dollars*. The Committee further report that if it takes *five* volumes to complete the work, the total cost will amount to *two hundred and seven thousand dollars*. The Committee also say, as we understand the matter, that in as much as the Governor directed the work to be done the Legislature is bound to comply with his order. But this cannot be so, because it is expressly stipulated in the appropriation bill of Aprill 11, 1868, that the amount then appropriated "shall *not* be paid unless the proposed history of the Pennsylvania volunteers be completed within *one* year from the date of the passage of this act." It is perfectly manifest from the very terms of the act that Bates, not having finished the *job* as he was bound to do, has no claim whatever against the State for any further advances.

This leak in the treasury must be stopped. The Legislature will surely not make another appropriation to this useless project, in view of this startling report of the Committee.—By stopping it *now* the State will save about *one hundred and fifty thousand dollars*, while the muse of history will not be seriously offended. Let this huge swindle have a quietus now and forever, and let the irrepressible Bates hang his historical harp upon the willows.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—*The two Leading Magazines of the South Consolidated.*—With the issue for April, 1869. *The Land We Love and The New Eclectic Magazine* will be united; Geneaal D. Hill remaining an Editor and partner in the consolidated magazine, which will be published by the undersigned from their office, where all letters must be addressed after the 1st of March, 1869.

There will be no change in the character of *The New Eclectic Magazine*, except that to its present features will be added such characteristics of *The Land We Love* as have heretofore made that publication so acceptable to military readers.

The obligations of *The Land We Love* to subscribers and advertisers will be assumed by the undersigned.

General Hill will continue to reside in Charlotte, N. C., where all personal letters and correspondence relative to the military department of the magazine should be addressed.

With the increased facilities thus secured, we feel confident of being able to make our magazine the most interesting published in this country.

Under the new arrangement, the circulation of the Magazine will be larger than the combined circulations of all the Magazines of the South; it thus becomes a most valuable medium for advertisers.

The terms of the Magazine will remain as heretofore, $4,00 per annum in advance.—We are offering very liberal premiums to all who will canvass for us.

Address Turnbull & Murdoch, 54 Lexington street, Baltimore.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.—*Kissing a Wife while Dying of Hydrophobia.*—Mr. Eckerson, who died of hydrophobia at Saddle river, had to be held by five or six men, and during his lucid intervals begged to kiss his wife, who was very ill in another part of the house. Just before his last dreadful fit he pleaded so piteously to kiss her once more before he died, that, risking the consequences, they took her to his bed. The dying man carefully wiped the froth from his face, and compressing his teeth tightly to prevent any of the poisonous saliva exuding from his mouth, kissed the lips which he had so often pressed in love and affection, and then, resolutely turning away, after bidding her adieu forever, relapsed into a dreadful paroxysm and died. The man who kept the dog which bit Mr. Eckerson, after knowing that it had been bitten by another mad dog a week before Mr. Eckerson's death, gave him fifty dollars as compensation for injuries sustained, and persuaded Mr. Eckerson to sign a paper of release from further claims. The neighbors are very indignant, and talk about clubbing together to carry on a suit against the owner of the dog on behalf of the widow and orphans. The neighbors think that the very least Mr. Hopper can do is to pay off a mortgage of $700 resting on the Eckerson place, and they threaten a law suit if he does not lift that mortgage.—*Trenton (N. J.) True American.*

President Grant's Inaugural.

Citizens of the Uniten States:—Your suffrage having elevaten to the office of President of the United States, I have, in conformity with the Constitution of our country, taken the oath of office prescribed therein. I have taken the oath without mental preservation, and with the determination to do, to the best of my ability, all that it requires of me. The responsibilities of the position I feel, but accept them without fear. The office has come to me unsought; I commence its duties untrammeled. I bring to it a concientious desire and determination to fill it to the best of my ability, to the satisfaction of the people.

On all the leading questions agitating the public mind I will always express my views to Congress, and urge them according to my judgment, and when I think it advisable, I will exercise the constitutional privilege of interposing a veto to defeat measures which I compose. But all laws shall be faithfully executed, whether they meet my approval or not. I shall on all subjects have a policy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people.—Laws are to govern all alike—those opposed to, as well as those who favor them. I know no method to secure the repeal of bad or obnoxious laws so effective as their stringent execution.

The country having just emerged from a great rebellion, many questions will come before it for settlement in the next four years which preceding Administrations have never had to deal with. In meeting these it is desirable that they should be approached calmly, without predjudice, hate, or sectional pride, remembering that the greatest good to the greatest number is the object to be obtained. This requires security of person and property, and for religious and political opinion, in every part of our common country, without regard to prjudice, and all laws to secure these ends will receive my best effort for enforcement.

A great debt has been contracted in securing to us and our posterity the Union.—The payment of this, principal and interest, as well as the return to a specie basis, as soon as it can be accomplished without material detriment to the debtor class or the country at large, must be provided for. To drotect the national honor every dollar of Government indebtedness should be paid in gold, unless otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Let it be understood that no repudiator of the farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place, and it will go far towards strengthening a credit which ought to be the best in the world, and will ultimately enable us to replace the debt with bonds bearing less interest than we now pay.

To this would be added a faithful collection of the revenue; a strict accountability to the Treasury for every dollar collected, and the greatest practicable retrenchment in the expenditure in every department of the government. When we compare the paying capacity of the country now, with the ten States still in poverty from the effects of war (but soon to emerge, I trust, into greater prosperity than ever before), with its paying capacity twenty-five years ago, and calculate what it probably will be in twenty-five years hence, who can the feasibility of paying every dollar then with more ease than we now pay our useless luxuries? Why, it looks as though Providence had bestowed upon us a strong box, the precious metal locked up in the sterile mountains of the far West, which we are now forging the key to unlock, to meet the very contingency that is now upon us. Ultimately, it may be necessary to increase the facilities to reach these riches, and it may be necessary also that the General Government should give its aid to secure this access, but that should only be when a dollar of obligation to pay secures precisely the same sort of dollar to use now, and not before.

Whilst the question of specie payment is in abeyance, the prudent business man is careful about contracting debts payable in the distant future. The nation should follow the same rule. A prostrate commerce is to be rebuilt and all industries encouraged. The young men of the country, those who from their age must be its rulers twenty-five years hence, have a peculiar interest in maintaining the national honor. A moment's reflection as to what will be our commanding influence among the nations of the earth in their day, if they are only true to themselves, should inspire them with national pride. All divisions, geographical, political and religious, can join in this common sentiment. How the public debt is to be paid, or specie payment resumed, is not so important as that a plan should be adopted and adhered to. A united determination to do is worth more than divided councils upon the method of doing. Legislation upon this subject may not be necessary now, nor even advisable, but it will be when the civil laws are more fully restored in all parts of the country, and trade resumes its wonted channels. It will be my endeaver to execute the laws in good faith, to collect the revenues assessed, and to have them properly accounted for and economically dispensed. I will, to the best of my ability, appoint to office those only who will carry out this design.

In regard to foreign policy, I would deal with nations as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other, and I would protect the law-abiding citizen, whether of native or foreign birth, wherever his rights are jeopardized or the flag of our country floats. I would respect the rights of all nations, demanding equal respect for our own. If others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

The proper treatment of the original occupant of this land, the Indian, is one deserving of careful study. I will favor any course towards them which tends to their civilization, Christianization and ultimate citizenship.

The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate, the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State.

It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope, and express the desire, that it may be by the ratification of the Fifteenth Article of the Amendment to the Constitution.

In conclusion, I ask patient forbearance, one towards another, throughout the land, and a determined effort in the heart of every citizen to do his share towards cementing a happy Union, and I ask the prayers of the nation to Almighty God in behalf of this consummation.

—There was a strange and startling exhibition at Laconia, N. H., a few Sundays ago. As the people were assembling for worship a well-dressed stranger coolly ascended some ladders which still remained upon the new Unitarian Church, mounted to the very top of the steeple, surveyed for a few moments the landscape and those who were watching him in terrified groups, turned a somersault, gazed about a few moments more, descended to the grouud and walked out of town, without uttering a word or manifesting any emotion but of calm stolidity. He is thought to have been an escaped lunatic.

THE CABINET.

We present this morning, says the Harrisburg *Patriot* of the 8th inst., the following brief biographical sketches of the members of General Grant's cabinet. The lives of few of them present any points that are of much real importance to the public, but as they have been suddenly elevated into prominence, any facts concerning them, the dates and places of birth, even, may not be without interest:

THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Elihu B. Washburne was born in Livermore, Androscoggin county, Maine, September 23, 1816. Two of his brothers, Israel, Jr., and Cadwalader C., have been members of Congress, and many cousins and half cousins of the same name have taken nearly any public office they could get. Elihu served an apprenticeship at printing, studied law at Harvard University, and commenced practice in Galena, Illinois. He was elected by the Whigs to the XXXIIId Congress and has been elected ever since. He was chairman of the Committee on Commerce from the XXXVth to the XXXIXth Congress. At the death of Thaddeus Stevens he became chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. At the Senatorial election in Illinois in 1860 he was beaten by Yates. By favor of his fellow-townsman, he now becomes the chief member of the cabinet.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Alexander T. Stewart was born near Belfast, Ireland, about the year 1802. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction. He is said to have taken his degree at Trinity College, Dublin, about the year 1822. In 1823 he landed in America, and commenced teaching school. He afterwards inherited a considerable sum of money, with which he embarked in trade. He has amassed an enormous fortune in business, estimated by many to be as great as fifty millions. In 1847, when the Irish were suffering from famine, Mr. Stewart chartered a ship, and filling it with provisions, sent them as a gift to Ireland. In 1862, he contributed $10,000 to the relief of the Lancashire operatives. He was one of the earliest supporters of Grant for President. He is a rather tall slim man, with sharp, cold, avaricious features; a countenance furrowed with age and care; a voice harsh and unfriendly in is mildest tones. He has found delight in business alone, throughout a long life. He now proposes in his extreme age, to amuse himself with politics.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Adolph E. Borie was born in Philadelphia in 1809. When 16 years of age he graduated at the Pennsylvania University, and completed his education in Paris. After traveling in Europe, he returned to Philadelphia and became a member of the firm of M'Kean, Borie & Co., in the India and China trade. He amassed a large fortune in business. Mr. Borie was one of the founders of the political club known as the Union League, and is now Vice President of that association. It was at the Union Leage rooms in Philadelphia he made the acquaintance of General Grant.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Ex Governor Jacob Dolson Cox, of Ohio, was born in Montreal, Lower Canada, on the 27th of October, 1828. His parents were natives of the United States, his father, who was a master builder in New York, having taken the contract to build the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Montreal, temporarily residing there when his son was born. In 1846, he removed to Ohio, and graduated in 1852, at Oberlin College. He studied law and began the practice in the town of Warren. In 1859, he was elected by the republicans to the Ohio Senate, and was soon recoguized as one of the leaders of that body. He was appointed by Governor Dennison a Brigadier General of volunteers, and first served in the Kanawha Valley.—He was afterwards at the battle of Antietam. He served subsequently under Burnsides, Thomas and Scofield. He participated in the whole of the Atlanta campaign, from Kenesaw to Lovejoy's. He commanded a division under Scofield in the splendid battle of Nashville, and afterwards took part in the movements in North Carolina at the close of the war. In 1865 he was elected Governor of Ohio, but having opposed to negro suffrage in his inaugural, in 1866, he was not renominated. Since retiring from office he has practiced law in Cincinnati. He was requested by President Johnson, during the trouble with Stanton, to take the post of Secretary of War, but declined.

POST MASTER GENERAL.

John A. J. Cresswell was born in Elkton, Cecil county, Maryland, in 1828; was graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., in 1848; was admitted to the bar in Maryland in 1850. At the outbreak of the war he was so violent a rebel as to raise a company for the Confederacy. But Henry Winter Davis succeeded in converting him to the Union cause. He was elected to Congress in 1862, and afterward, in the death of Senator Hicks, was elected by the Maryland legislature to the Senate of the Unitee States to fill the vacant term. In 1866 he was a delegate to the convention of southern Loyalists in Philadelphia, and drew up the platform and address of that body. When John W. Forney resigned the Secretaryship of the Senate, Mr. Cresswell was urged to be a candidate, but declined.—Since then he has been an active, but unsuccessful radical politician of Maryland.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Samuel T. Hoar is a son of Samuel Hoar, of Massachusetts, who was expelled from Charleston, S. C., in December 1844. His mother was a daughter of Roger Sherman George F. Hoar, who is a member of the present Congress from Massachusetts, is a brother of the new Attorney Genereral.—Judge S. T. Hoar, was born at Concord, Massachusetts in 1816. He graduated at Harvard College in 1835. Immediately after leaving College, he engaged in teaching at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and for two or three years lived there and in other Western towns. He was admitted to the bar in 1840. After a few years, he was appointed a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In April, 1859, he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and has held the office until summoned by President Grant to take a seat in his Cabinet.

—The Society of the protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children of New York city, in its sixth annual report, states that, during 1868, it has received and taken care of 1304 children, mostly boys, and has now under its charge 867 children, of whom 702 are boys and 165 are girls. In 1858, the total expenses of the institution were $178,500, of which $107,380 was defrayed by the city of New York, and $4,905 by the State of New York. The Society has expended $651,108 during the six years of its operations. The children are not merely clothed and fed, but are taught useful trades, sush as shoemaking, tailoring, baking and hoopskirt making, and are besides instructed in farming and gardening.

—A few days ago two men fired at some wild ducks in a pond near Kutztown, Berks county, when the ball from one of their guns glanced from the water and passed through the head of a boy some four hundred yards off, causing death in a few hours.

—At Richmond, Va., on Saturday, the jury in the case of James Grant, indicted for the murder of H. Rives Pollard, returned a verdict of not guilty.

—Mrs. Straddon, of Downington, while removing the carpet in her kitchen upset the cooking-stove, spilling a pot of hot water on her little child causing its death the next day.

—The Hon. James G. Blaine, the new Speaker of the House of Representatives, has been six years a member of Congress.—He was born in Washington county, in this State, in 1830. After graduating at Washington College, he emigrated to Maine, where he successively edited the *Portland Advertiser* and the *Kennebeck Journal*. He was elected to the State legislature, and was twice Speaker of the House. He is an active politician, and hss borne a prominent part in the business and debates of Congress.

NO NAME.

It is a common thing now-a-days to hear persons complain about their physical disabilities, which bring so much discomfort to both mind and body that they find no gratification in anything around them. One has no satisfying rest at night, another is always peevish and despondent, still another takes no delight in society, and others again find no compensating pleasures in labor, exercise, or even life. No name is given in pathology for their ailments, nevertheless, the CAUSES are always present. They simply lack vital power, and Prof. Baker says that "the best remedy for this class is MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS," which he has "used for several years, and with uniform success," as it tones the Stomach and Liver—the seat of the complaint—and reconstructs the shattered constitution. This vitalizing tonic speedily removes the cause of languor and discontent, imparts a calm force to the nervous system, rouses the dormant organs of the body, and blesses the sufferer with perfect and lasting health.

BALDNESS, GRAYNESS AND OTHER imperfections of the Hair will be regarded as inexcusable after a trial of Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S IMPROVED (*new style*) HAIR RESTORER OR DRESSING, (*in one bottle*) Every Druggist sells it. Price One Dollar.

OUR NEW FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE!!

The superior merits of the "Singer" Machines over all others, either for Family use or Manufacturing purposes, are so well established and so generally admitted, that an enumeration of their relative excellences is no longer considered necessary.

OUR NEW FAMILY MACHINE,

which has been brought to perfection regardless of time, labor, or expense, is now confidently presented to the public as incomparably the BEST SEWING MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.

The machine in question is SIMPLE, COMPACT, DURABLE and BEAUTIFUL. It is quiet, light running, and CAPABLE OF PERFORMING A RANGE AND VARIETY OF WORK never before attempted upon a single Machine, using either Silk, Twist, Linen or Cotton Thread, and sewing with equal facility the very finest and coarsest materials, and anything between the two extremes, in the most beautiful and substantial manner. Its attachments for Hemming, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, Felling, Trimming, Binding, &c., are NOVEL and PRACTICAL, and have been invented and adjusted especially for this Machine.

New designs of the Unique, Useful and Popular Folding Tops and Cabinet Cases, peculiar to the Machines manufactured by this Company, have been prepared for enclosing the new Machine.

A faint idea, however, can at best be conveyed through the medium of a (necessarily) limited advertisement; and we therefore urge every person in quest of a Sewing Machine by all means to examine and test, if they can possibly do so, all the leading rival Machines before making a purchase. A selection can then be made understandingly. Branches or agencies for supplying the "Singer" Machines will be found in nearly every city and town throughout the civilized world, where Machines will be cheerfully exhibited and any information promptly furnished. Or communications may be addressed to

The Singer Manufacturing Company,
458 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 1106 CHESTNUT STREET.

C. T. ROBERTS, Agent for Ebensburg and vicinity, keeps these Machines constantly for sale at his store on High street. The public are respectfully invited to call and see them in operation. Instructions given free. Machines sold at city prices. NO PERSISTENT CHARGES. Also, Singer's Needles, Oil, Silk and Cotton always on hand. [aug 20.-1y.

A NOBLE ARTICLE.—The testimony of intelligent men and women, in favor of any given thing, cannot be thrown aside, and regarded as worthless.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS have received the endorsement and cordial approbation of the most eminent men in this and other communities. The human system very often needs a Tonic to strengthen it, and to aid in the performance of its functions when it becomes debilitated. The German Bitters does this, and possesses the additional advantage of being non-intoxicating. For the cure of liver complaint, dyspepsia, nervous debility, and all diseases of the nervous system, it is unequaled, and is recommended by physicians of the highest standing. The wonderful sale which this article has, is of itself a sufficient guarantee of its surpassing excellence.

THIS BITTERS IS ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL ALCOHOLIC ADMIXTURE.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, orange, anise, &c., making a preparation of rare medical value. The Tonic is used for the same diseases as the Bitters; in cases where some Alcoholic Stimulus is necessary. Principal Office, 631 Arch St., Philad'a, Pa. Sold by Druggists and others everywhere. [feb 25.-1m.

THE UNDISPUTED SUPERIORITY of the medicinal virtues of Robach's Blood Pills, Stomach Bitters and Blood Purifier over all other remedies, prepared to relieve suffering humanity, is shown in many ways, but especially is it evinced in this important fact: That responsible druggists and merchants all over the country take active interest in introducing them to their best customers and friends, while, at the same time, it is quite as much to their pecuniary interest to recommend other medicines. The reason for this is obvious. They are in positions to see the pre-eminent efficacy of the pills in cases of Liver Complaint and all obstructions of the bowels, and, in fact, in all cases where cathartic medicine can be employed. While the Bitters, by their gentle tonic, stimulent and laxative properties, and as a safe and certain remedy in Dyspepsia, have won the admiration of every one who has given them a trial, and the Blood Purifier is acknowledged to be one of the best remedies to search out disease, cure Scrofula, Old Sores, Eruptions and skin Diseases and to purify the blood extant; hence the people must naturally give their voices in favor of remedies which effect so much real good in the world.

THE FREEMAN.

THURSDAY, : MARCH 11, 1869.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

David K. Marchand, formerly editor of the Greensburg *Republican*, died in that borough on Saturday last.

In another column we publish an obituary notice which should have appeared last week, but was inadvertently overlooked. We hope the friends of the deceased will excuse our remissness.

Hon D. J. Morrell, of Johnstown, and E. B. Ward, of Michigan, have called a convention of manufacturers to meet at the Board of Trade Rooms, Philadelphia, on Wednesday next.

In Bedford county there are already three candidates announced for the Democratic nomination for prothonotary, seven for county treasurer, five for sheriff, and four for county commissioner.

Sister Mary Thecla McDonald, (Lizzie, daughter of Gen. Jos. McDonald of this place,) and two other religieuse, were admitted to the holy profession at the Convent of the Visitation, Baltimore, on the 23d ult

The democrats of Bedford county and the republicans of Blair county have adopted what is known as the Crawford county system for the selection of candidates for office. Would not the experiment be worth trying in this county?

A new defense in an action for debt was developed in Indiana county the other day. The defendant laid in a claim of $8 50 for hauling the corpse and coffin of his mother-in-law to the graveyard, and $2.50 for going one half mile for the doctor.

One of the last victims of hydrophobia in Westmoreland county was a cow, whose exploits were ridiculous enough, such as tossing a yearling heifer several feet into the air, demolishing an out oven with fire in it, etc., etc. She was finally shot.

Rev. M. J. Mitchell, pastor of the Catholic congregation, Loretto, was presented, during a recent visit to Pittsburgh, with a valuable gold watch and chain as a testimonial of affectionate esteem from his late parishioners of St. Andrew's congregation, Manchester.

Capt. H. D. Woodruff, the veteran editor of the Johnstown *Democrat*, called to see us on Tuesday. The *Democrat* is prospering with exceeding great prosperity, but the Captain does not turn up his nose at his less fortunate country brethren on that account. Come again, soon and often.

Special attention of purchasers is invited to advertisement of Eyre & Landell, Fourth and Arch Streets, Philad'a, in this issue. Of the well established character of this old and reliable Dry Goods House, it is unnecessary for us to speak. Give them a call.

Charley Robinson, a young man of this place, had the misfortune to cut one of his feet with an axe in a most shocking manner, at his father's saw mill in Cambria township, on Friday last. He came very near bleeding to death before the flow of blood could be stopped. He is now doing well.

A. Kopelin, Esq., of Johnstown, who has been confined to his room at the Mountain House in this place by severe illness since the early part of last week, has so far recovered as to be able to depart for his home on Tuesday evening last. We hope to hear of his speedy and permanent return to health.

Rumor has it that the Pa R R Co. intends relaying the track on the bed of the new Portage Rail Road from East Conemaugh in this county to Duncansville in Blair county. The grades on the east side of the mountain are said to be much lighter on that route than on the Pa. R. R. It will be used, if at all, for freight purposes alone.

The members of the several school boards throughout the county should bear in mind that it is the present directors, and not the ones chosen at the recent election, who are to vote for a County Superintendent at the convention in May next. As the new boards do not organize until June, of course they have nothing to do with the settlement of this question.

An old and well known citizen of Carroll township was brought before Justice Kinkead, of this place, a few days since, on the very serious charge of rttempting to commit a rape. The prosecutrix in the case is said to be his own sister-in law. The defendant was held in $1.000 bail to answer at Court. We withhold names until the case undergoes judicial investigation.

S. M. Douglass, of Chest Springs, will sell a large stock of store goods, live stock, furniture, etc., at auction on the 18th, 19th and 20th inst.; Richard Detling, of Hemlock, will offer house furniture, bar fixtures and potatoes at public sale on the 26th inst., and Andrew Dunmire, of Jackson township, will have a public sale of live stock, farm implements, furniture, etc., on the 23d inst.

The weather during the latter part of last week was perhaps colder than at any time during the past winter. On Thursday morning the thermometer is said to have fallen to seven degrees below zero, and up to Sunday morning it ranged at from three to five degrees below that point. At present writing (Tuesday) the sun is shining brightly, store doors are open, and mud and slush reign supreme on the streets and many of the sidewalks.

We don't know how many times we have announced that no communication, no matter how unobjectionable, will be published in our columns unless the real name of the author or sender accompanies it. Still there are some people who do not or will not understand this fact. We have a piece of poetry which "Mollie" requests us to publish and a communication signed "H," but as such signatures don't "fill the bill" we of course can't give place to the productions.

The Ladies' Fair on behalf of the new Catholic church still continues with unabated vigor, and is daily and nightly the scene of pleasant enjoyment and good-natured competition for the many desirable prizes offered for chances and by vote. The enterprise is meeting with generous encouragement from many citizens as well as visitors to our town, and it cannot fail to be a source of considerable revenue to the good cause it is designed to aid. The Fair will close on Saturday night next without fail, and we hope that the same liberal spirit which has thus far been manifested in its behalf will continue throughout. We shall endeavor to give the names of those who have drawn the prizes disposed of in our next issue.

A Fancy Fair will be given by the Mountaineer Base Ball Club, commencing on Monday evening next, to continue one week. A large number of articles are to be voted for and given away, among which may be mentioned a Mount Vernon cane to the most popular gentleman in town, an elegant spring shawl to the most admired lady, sewing machine, watches, jewelry, shot gun, bed quilts, tidies, etc., etc. A cabinet of curiosities, collected from a hundred different sources, including the first velocipede introduced into Cambria county, will be on exhibition. The Fair will be held in the rooms in which the Catholic Fair is now being held, and the proceeds will be devoted to charitable purposes. A pleasant time is anticipated, and we hope our readers will go and see what is to be seen and enjoy what is to be enjoyed.

Real Estate Transfers.—As a matter of local interest we will hereafter devote a portion of our space to the noting of such facts in connection with the sale and transfer of real estate in this county as we can glean from the proper records, the use of which has been kindly accorded us by Jas. Griffin, Esq., the present worthy Register and Recorder. We commence with the deeds and assignments left for record during the week ending March 6th, 1869. Our future reports will be somewhat more explicit:

Geo. Settlemire and wife to Daniel Black—75 acres, 96 perches, in Summerhill tp. $550.

Daniel D. Stull and wife to Frank Devlin—50 acres in Richland township..... $130.

Job Reese and wife to Cambria Iron Co.—lot of ground in Millville borough.... $3,850

John Quinn to Adam J. Follman—lot of ground in Conemaugh township..... $255.

John Dibert's heirs to John Holstein—lot of ground in Johnstown borough..... $115

Geo. W. Osborne and wife to John Hoghstine—lot of ground in Yoder township.. $75

John Keyser and wife to Jacob Layton—80 acres in Jackson township..... $3,500.

Daniel J. Miller and wife to John Keyser—97 acres, 62 perches, in Jackson tp.... $3,300

John Burkey and wife to Julius Stich—25 acres in Carroll township..... $375.

F. J. Barberick and wife to Albian Oswald—lot in Carrolltown borough..... $300

Henry Scanlan and wife to Albian Oswald—lot in Carrolltown borough..... $46 20.

Mrs. Catharine Wittick to John Heimgard—lot of ground in Cambria borough.... $500.

Louis Luckhardt and wife to Chas. B. Ellis—lot of ground in Johnstown borough. $325.

George Hahn and wife to Adolph Fritz—lot of ground in Johnstown borough..... $950.

Jacob Stoltz and wife to Jacob Yahner—100 acres in Chest township..... $1,700.

Henry Little and wife to Sebastian Fry—101 acres in Allegheny township..... $3 000.

Michael Rush and wife to Michael Farrenbaugher—22 acres and 56 perches in Carroll township..... $1,100.

Napoleon Haynes and wife to Stewart McClellan—lot of ground in Johnstown. $1,000.

Isaac S. Horner and wife to Jos. Bomgardner—115 acres in Richland township. $2,300.

Yohannah Wigand and husband to Isaac S. Horner—415 acres and 112 perches in Richland township..... $2,200.

Benjamin Stutzman to Abel Findley—102 acres in Taylor township..... $175

Samuel Dibert and wife to M. W. Keim—lot of ground in Johnstown borough.... $425.

John G. Trinkley and wife to Chas. Feichtner—66 acres in Carroll township..... $1,300

Joseph Rapp to Barbara Rapp—lot of ground in Johnstown borough..... $500

Michael Hoover to Florintcna Hoover—50 acres and 7 perches in Carroll township $400.

John A. Blair, Sheriff, to Simon Schroth—lot of ground in Carrolltown borough... $55

Thos. Callan, late Treasurer, to C. B. Ellis—80 acres in Blacklick township..... $7.93

C. B. Ellis to Thomas Duncan—80 acres in Blacklick township..... $150.

David R. Jones and wife to David Lloyd—lot of ground in Johnstown borough.. $1,119.

Henry Lovell and wife to G. D. Byers—55 acres in White township..... $900.

Wilson Etchison to John F. Etchison—lot of ground in Johnstown borough..... $100

A. Durbin, late Sheriff, to Wm. M'Connell—lot of ground in Summitville borough.. $60.

Mary Maloy to Daniel Criste—lot of ground in Summitville borough..... $31 31

Sarah Cronan to Daniel Criste—lot ground in Summitville borough..... $62 52,

A. A. Barker and wife to Daniel Hurd—lot of ground in Ebensburg borough..... $200

G. W. Pringle and others to Valentine Maltzi—18 acres in Summerhill township.... $200.

Nicholas Lambourn to Lawrence Smith—2 lots in St. Nicholas, Carroll township.... $60.

James C. Fisher and others to David Davis, jr.—24 acres and 16 perches in Blacklick township..... $65 25.

Court Proceedings.—We append below the proceedings in the Court of Oyer and Terminer during last week and in the Court of Common Pleas up to Tuesday evening of the present week:

Com. vs. Charles H. Taylor. Indictment, aggravated assault and battery. Verdict of jury, guilty. Motion made for a new trial, and prisoner remanded to jail to await the result.

Com. vs. Edward McGlade. Indictment, assault and battery. Not guilty, but ordered to pay half the costs, and the prosecutor, James Rager, to pay the other half

Com. vs Geo Gurley and Wm. Day. Indictment, affray. Not guilty, but half the costs apportioned to them and the other half to Hosea Evans, David Thomas, Edward Francis and David Francis, prosecutors.

Com. vs David Layton and C. G. Palmer. Surety of the peace. Case dismissed at the cost of the prosecutor, A. W. Varner.

Com vs. Joseph Fox. Wife desertion. Case dismissed at the cost of prosecutrix, Rebecca Fox, and she sent to jail in default of payment or security therefor.

Com. vs. Peter and Rebecca Arnold. Larceny. This was the Poor House larceny case reported by us some time ago. Defendants not having been arrested, a nolle prosequi was entered and the county mulcted in the costs.

Com. vs. Daniel and John Eckenrode. Assault and battery. Not guilty, but Daniel Eckenrode required to pay two thirds of the costs and George Stull, prosecutor, to pay the other.

Com. vs. Oliver Bee. Rape. Jury, after being out from 4 10 p. m. on Thursday until about 10 a. m. on Friday, came into Court and announced their inability to agree, whereupon they were discharged. Defendant held in $500 security to undergo another trial, but on leaving the court room he was again arrested on the charge of setting fire to a school house and stealing bees in Susquehanna township, and in default of bail the naughty Bee has been securely hived for the present. He will probably be an humble Bee by the time he gets through with all his troubles.

Several other cases were continued, the defendants in most instances giving the required security for their appearance. Those who failed in this were committed to jail. Tuesday, 16th April, fixed upon for Argument Court, and on Thursday evening adjournment was had until Monday.

SECOND WEEK—COMMON PLEAS.

Gillingham & Garrison vs. Chas. Weakland and Richard Thomas. Feigned issue. This was a trial directed by the Court to determine the ownership of certain personal property claimed by the plaintiffs. At noon on Tuesday jury returned a verdict for plaintiffs. Johnston & Scanlan for plainriffs; Tierney and Sechler for defendants.

Williams vs. Stiner. Feigned issue. This case in its nature was similar to the foregoing, and the jury, under instructions of Court, found for plaintiff. Reade and Sechler for plaintiff; Johnston & Scanlan for defendant.

The Johnstown *Democrat* and Altoona *Tribune* both appeared last week enlarged to the extent of an additional column on each page, and they are now the largest journals published in their respective counties. The *Tribune*, besides being enlarged, is otherwise improved in appearance, and their is now no handsomer newspaper published in the State. We hope our editorial brethren will be fully renumerated for their enterprise.

Fairs.—Ebensburg has a fair now in progress and another promised, and as she has many fair daughters, all that is needed is a little fair weather, in connection with the fair opportunities afforded for buying hardware, groceries, etc., at fair prices from that fair-dealing merchant, George Huntley, to make this the fairest village in this fair commonwealth. Buy from Mr. Huntley and you will always have a fair show for your money.

Rain.—Since Tuesday evening there has been a constant fall of rain, and since the advent of spring there has been a heavy fall in the price of winter goods at the renowned cheap store of R. R. Davis, who is determined to make room for his new stock by giving extraordinary bargains in his present excellent assortment of dry goods, notions, etc.

TALK ABEOUT IT.

AN ESSAY, BY PETROLEUM V. NASBY, JR.

Mr. Editur—If you take notis, old wimmin and yong wimmin tew remember best what they talk abeout the most. Fur instans, my grandmother, by my grandfather's side, could tell amost everybody's relations. You couldn't meushun a name but she would up and tell who was their unkel and nefew, aunt and neece. Even the Royal family uf Great Britin wouldn't choke her off, fur she could run threw the House uf Tudor, the House uf Stewart, and the House uf Hanover, like a child a sayin' uf its a, b, c's. The resin wus she wus eternally a *talkin' abeout it.*

The old sojers uf the Revolushun didn't read mutch history, yet they could tell amost mor'n a historian abeout the battles that tuk plase durin' that war. The battle uf Bunkerhill and Waterlew and Utaw Springs, the luvinsibel Armada and Perry's Victory, all Amerikan battels, wus diskussed at the blessed harth stun, every Saturday nite, and fot over and over agin, and often some smart skool techer would git his comb fotched doun by these old tars, that knowed more abeout history than Rollin himself. Wall, now, how did they know so mutch? Simply bekase they *talked abeout it.*

We know somthin uf Noahs' flood bekase we larned it from the bibel, but the pagan pepel, that never seed or heurn tell uf the bibel, know uf that flood tew, only they call it the Deukaleon flood. The old man told the story of the flood onto his sons, and they told it onto their sons, and so on, *add infinit item.* I think pepel call this tradishun. At any rate, put the kwestshun, how dus the hethens know of that flood? The anser is they "*talked abeout it.*"

Now these examples is enuff fur illushun and illustrashun. Let me go on, fellow techers, and tell yew that uf yew want tew know any thing, *talk abeout it.* Suppose yew want tew know what a *sine qua non*, or an *ultima thule*, or a *ne plus ultra* is, jest talk abeout it. Git the kwestshun up at yewer Institoots and diskuss it *pro* and *con*, and then *con* and *pro*, till yew larn it. Thinkin' is fur no yuse. A man may think onto a subject till he takes *mania potshu*, but he won't understand it till he *talks abeout it.*

Fur instans, electrisite carries news from Ingland tew Amerika onto a wire rope, and yew have thungk about this fur five years. Now, let me ask a kwestshun onto yew. Is that ere rope allers full uf that ere elektrisite, like beads onto a string, so that when yew let a littel pulsashun onto one end, it pushes jest as mutch off uf the 'tother end, or is that ere rope empty and the track clear, so that when a pulsashun is let onto one end it travels amost tew thousand miles in a twinkel, and makes a pulsashun onto the 'tother end? Which is which? If yew don t know jest *talk abeout it.*

Agin, this, all agree, is the queerest world that we ever lived in, and it's purty old, but how old iz it? Ef yew talk abeout it yew kan tell. When the "sons of God come deown tew see the daughters of men" they were in their bare feet, fur there wus no leather then, and uf course they made tracks onto the saud, and in dew time that sand settled doun and wus baked onto a volcano till it got as hard as a biskit. Wall, age after age, and sykel after sykel, other formashuns settled onto that ere sand rock. It's called *red* sand stone, bekase the blood uf Abel was sprinkled onto it. Now ef yew want tew know when that meetin' tuk plase jest dig up some uf them tracks and make a kalkulashun by the "Doubel Rule uf Three," and yew hav it. But you must *talk abeout it.* Thinkin' won't do. Yew must *talk* and yew must *act.*

When I was a young man techin' skool me and the boys where I boarded would take deoun a Dickshunary every nite and define words. I would ax words awhile, and then sum one else would ax, and so on, till the hul dickshunary was consumed. If anybody wants tew know then why and where I larnt tew spell and rite with such fasility, I would say that when young I *talked abeout it.*

Yours in the wool, NASBY, JR.

Economy.—A great stepping stone to wealth is in the practice a rigid economy in matters relating to household expenses. We should live within our means, and, if possible, lay some by for a "rainy day."—Make it a rule to purchase nothing but what is absolutely necessary, and always to make your purchase at the cheap grocery emporium of M. L Oatman, High street, who keeps the best flour and freshest provisions sold in this market. A fine stock of canned fruit and groceries generally just received.

Let's have the old bend and not have the new;
Let's have the bend our grandmother's knew—
Over the wash tub and over the churn,
That is the bend for ladies to learn;
But whether they learn it or leave it alone,
This one great fact to all should be known,
And that is this, that for very few pence,
A beautiful photograph, taken by Spence,
Can be had at all times in fair or foul weather,
Either singly, or family or friends grouped together.

Suited to a T.—Our over-the-way neighbor, V. S. Barker, has been appointed agent for the Empire Tea and Coffee Co., and is allowed to sell the tea and coffee imported by said company at only FIVE CENTS per pound above cargo prices. These articles are warranted to be perfectly pure and first class, and it is claimed that from 25 to 50 per cent can be saved by consumers who buy them. Our readers should try the articles and judge for themselves.

Nonsense.—It would be the height of nonsense for any body to put off the purchase of a sewing machine, watch, clock, jewelry, silver ware, etc., in the hope of drawing such articles at a fair, and it would be the capsheaf of nonsense to seek elsewhere for a more superb or complete assortment of such articles at less prices than is constantly kept by C. T. Roberts, who deals extensively in goods of the kind and always sells at moderate figures.

That Old Hog.—We heard a very nice young lady say "that old hog" the other day. She was speaking of that blind and unlearned old ground-hog that can't see into the future. It is now on exhibition at Leopold Mayer's New York Dry Good Store in Parke's Opera Hall. Old stock sold at cost.

Everybody Knows.—Everybody knows now who General Grant's Cabinet is, and everybody knows, if he has a nose, to follow that nose to Leopold & Brother's Cheap Oak Hall Clothing Store, Main street, Johnstown, and buy clothing suitable for the weather at cheap rates.

The Drummer Boy was played in Union Hall last week, or rather the boy beat the drum to the tune of March away to L. Cohen & Brother's New York Clothing Hall, Main St., Johnstown, where winter clothing sold last week like hot cakes at cost prices.

Old Boreas, came down last week, like a wolf on the fold and drove everybody into J. J. Murphy's Star (*) Clothing Store on Clinton street, Johnstown, where they supplied themselves with pants, vests and overcoats as cheap as the cheapest.

Grant's Cabinet.—An informal meeting of Grant's Cabinet was held on Monday last, and a number of important suggestions were made affecting the general prosperity of our people. It is worthy of note that they were unanimous in declaring that the best and cheapest stock of dry goods, dress goods, notions, groceries, etc., is always to be found at the model store of H. A. Shoemaker & Co, High street and low prices, Ebensburg, Pa.

Go to F. Borden's, three doors above John Dibert, Main street, Johnstown, and buy green-dried peas, dried peaches, pared and unpared, browned coffee, ginger snaps, smoked Bloder herring, clover and timothy seed, new maple sugar, fish, flour, salt and all other articles usually kept in a grocery and provision store! Prices cheap!

DIED.

SKELLY.—At his residence near Wilmore, on Friday evening, Feb. 19th, Mr. John Skelly, Sr., aged 73 years.

A happy old age and a peaceful dissolution are signs of a moral life and an uninjured constitution in youth, and such may truly have been said of this aged man who has ended his earthly pilgrimage and been gathered home to his fathers. Among a large circle of friends his death will be sincerely mourned.

We cool'd his tongue and bath'd his feverish face
Yet in his eyes the glaze of death could trace;
We smooth'd the bed and softly laid him there;
We turn'd back from his brow the silken, hoary hair;
And while the wind outside went raging past,
While leafless trees bent groaning to the blast,
In prayer we knelt around that sad, lowly bed:
We looked again—our aged friend was dead.

WILMORE, PA. M.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering in any way with a Wagon and Sled purchased by me from Edward Davis, collier, Jackson township, and which I have left in the possession of the said Edward Davis during my pleasure.

V. S. BARKER.

Ebensburg, March 6, 1869.-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE!—Letters of Administration on the estate of Michael Mohler, late of Carroll township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned, all parties indebted to said estate are required to make payment, and those having claims against the same are requested to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

NICHOLAS LAMBOURN, Adm'r.
MARY MOHLER, Adm'x.
Carroll Tp., March 11, 1869.-6t.

ESTATE OF JOHN SKELLY, SR., DEC'D.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John Skelly, sr., late of Summerhill township, deceased, having been granted to me by the Register of Cambria county, I hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly probated for settlement, and those indebted will make payment without delay.

ALEX SKELLY, Administrator.
Summerhill Tp., March 11, 1869. 6t.

LICENSE NOTICE.—The following applications for Tavern License have been filed in my office and will be presented for the approval of our Judges at the Argument Court, on Tuesday, the 6th of April next:

Mich'l Lattern, Cambria township; Andrew Haug, Carrolltown borough; Peter Rubiz Franklin borough; John Quinn, Cambria borough; Ann Daily, Millville bor.; John Smith Prospect bor.; Jacob Weidman, 1st ward, Conemaugh bor.; James M. Riffel, Summitville borough.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Ebensburg, March 11, 1869.-3t.

1869. SPRING! 1869.

Opening of NEW SILKS,
Opening of NEW SHAWLS,
Opening of NEW CHINTZES,
Opening of NEW POPLINS.

Full stock of STAPLE and FANCY

SPRING GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—JOBS from AUCTION daily received. [mar.11.-6t.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The undersigned, Guardian of the minor children of Joseph Springman, late of Susquehanna township, will, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, sell at public outcry, at the house of Lawrence Schroth in Carrolltown, on Wednesday, March 31st, 1869, the following described Real Estate, to wit: That certain PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in Susquehanna township, adjoining lands of formerly Wm. Glass and Isaac Gifford, and land of J. Weiland, containing FIFTY ACRES. Terms—Cash. MICHAEL VOGLE,
March 11, 1869.-3t. Guardian.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises in the borough of Loretto, on Friday, the 26th day of March, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, of which Margaret McKenna, late of the borough of Loretto, died seized, to wit: A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND situate in the borough of Loretto, county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Fronting 50 feet on St Mary street and extending back 160 feet to St. Joseph street, adjoining lot of Patrick Moran on the north and St. Paul street on the south, and known and numbered on the general plan of said borough as Lot No. 85, having thereon erected a one and a half story House.

Terms of Sale—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale and the residue in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

FRANCIS O'FRIEL,
Adm'r of Margaret M'Kenna, dec'd
Loretto, March 11, 1869. 3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE!—By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, on the premises in Cambria township, on Thursday, the 1st day of April, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following described Real Estate, of which Jenkin A. Davis, late of Cambria township, died seized, to wit: All that certain PIECE OR PARCEL OF LAND situate in Cambria twp., Cambria county and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post on the north-east corner of a tract of land warranted to John Shoemaker, jr., thence south 1¾ degrees west 118 perches to a post, thence south 9 degrees east 122 perches to a post, thence south 88½ degrees east 102 perches to an ironwood stump, thence south 2 degrees west 35 perches to a post, thence north 88½ degrees west 100 perches to a post in the center of public road, thence by said road north 28 degrees west 9 perches to a post, thence south 86½ degrees west 7 perches to a post, thence north 57½ degrees west 25 perches to a post, thence north 29 degrees west 66 perches to a post, thence north 16¼ degrees west 27 perches to a post, thence north 10 degrees west 37 perches to a post, thence north 20 degrees west 50 perches to a post post, thence north ½ degree west 15 perches to a post, thence north 11 degrees west 15 perches to a post, thence north 31 degrees east 70 perches to a post, thence south 88 degrees east 38 perches to the place of beginning, containing 104 ACRES and 157 PERCHES, and the usual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads, etc., about 60 Acres of which are cleared, having thereon erected a LOG HOUSE and LOG BARN.

Terms of Sale—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the judgment bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

MARY A. JONES,
mar.11.3t. Adm'x of Jenkin A. Davis, dec'd.

WANTED—Fifteen Thousand (15,000) Feet of HEMLOCK LUMBER. Will pay cash or produce. Will also sell Lumber of any kind upon a small commission.

Address Box 4, Hillside, Westmoreland Co., Pa. [mar.4.-2m.*

NO FUN ABOUT THIS!—All persons indebted to the undersigned either by note or book account, are hereby notified that I want money, and if I don't receive it from them in a very short time I will know the reason why. Parties interested will therefore take heed in time and save themselves expense and trouble by attending to this matter without delay. JEROME PLOTT.

Ebensburg, March 4, 1869. 2t.*

ESTATE OF DENNIS MAGEE, DEC'D.—Letters Testamentary to the Estate of Dennis Magee, late of Carroll township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified that prompt payment must be made, and those having claims will present them in proper shape for adjustment.

BERNARD MAGEE, Executor.
Strongstown P. O., March 4, 1869.-6t.*

BUY YOUR FLOUR
FROM
M. L. OATMAN,
AND YOU WILL GET
THE VERY BEST IN THE MARKET.

PUBLIC SALE OF LIVE STOCK AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS—Will be offered for sale by public outcry, at the residence of the subscriber in Washington township, on MONDAY, MARCH 15th, instant, the following described personal property, to wit: TWO YOUNG HORSES and GEARS, COWS, HOGS, SHEEP, WAGON, PLOWS, HARROWS, WIND MILL, CUTTING BOX and NEW MOWING MACHINE, warranted to be first-class, besides numerous other articles usually required on a farm. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by HUGH J. M'CLOSKEY.

Washington Tp., March 4, 1869. 2t.

POOR HOUSE NOTICE.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at the Cambria County Poor House on Monday, 22d day of February, 1869, it was unanimously

Resolved, That from and after April 1st, 1869, no relief will be allowed to any person outside the Poor House, except to persons whose physical condition will not permit their removal to the Poor House; and any person claiming to be unfit to be removed thereto will be required to furnish a certificate from their attending physician, UNDER OATH OF SAID PHYSICIAN, setting forth the fact that such removal would endanger the life of such person.

HENRY BYRNE,
JOHN D. THOMAS,
C. SNYDER, } Directors.
B. M'DERMITT, Clerk. [mar 4 3t.

LITTLE & BAIRD,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
112 & 114 SECOND AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS!
California and Oregon
SEED WHEAT AGENCY.

We furnish Farmers with the
BEST SEED WHEAT IN THE WORLD
Perfectly free from insectiform or other impurities; grown from AUSTRALIAN and CHILI Seed, yielding, on good soil
SIXTY BUSHELS TO THE ACRE,
AND WEIGHING
65 Pounds to the Measured Bushel.

The EARS OF WHEAT, when mature, are usually ELEVEN OR TWELVE INCHES LONG.

☞ Put up and securely tied and sealed in linen bags, and sent by mail free to all parts of the country, on receipt of price.

PRICES.
Samples ..... 10c. each | Bags.. 50c. & $1 each
Or in larger quantities at reasonable rates
Address—
California and Oregon
SEED WHEAT AGENCY,
SAN FRANCISCO,
California.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE!—Letters of Administration on the Estate of Mrs. Ann Biglin, late of Washington township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons having claims against said estate will present them in proper shape for settlement, and those indebted to the same are hereby notified that payment must be made at once.

PATRICK STORM,
PETER O'NEILL, } Adm'rs.
Munster Twp., Feb. 18, 1869. 6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of Mrs. Margaret McKenna, late of Loretto borough, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement to

FRANCIS O'FRIEL, Administrator.
Loretto, Feb. 18, 1869.-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Whereas Letters Testamentary to the Estate of Jacob Bender, late of Carrolltown borough, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the estate of said decedent will make known the same without delay

HENRY BYRNE,
MICH'L WEAKLAND, of Wm., } Ex'rs.
Carroll Twp., Feb. 12, 1869.-6t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE!—Letters of Administration on the estate of Mrs. Eleanor McGuire, late of Clearfield tp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said decedent are requested to make payment without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. WM. H. SECHLER, Adm'r.

Ebensburg, Feb. 4, 1869.-6t.

BETTER BARGAINS THAN EVER BEFORE—The undersigned having disposed of his interest in the Ebensburg Foundry, and retired from the business, offers for sale, to close out the remaining portion of his stock, FOUR THRESHING MACHINES and ONE TON OF METAL SLED SOLES. The Machines are well made, and will be sold for $125 each, on six months' credit, or for $112.50 cash.—The sled soles will be sold in one lot for 3 cts. per lb. E. GLASS.

BACK TO FIRST PRINCIPLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
OF MY OWN MANUFACTURE.
WHAT I MAKE I CAN WARRANT!

After an experience of more than a year in the sale of Eastern made work, during which time I have expended more than the profits in repairing rips and tares, I have determined to come back to first principles and henceforth confine myself to the manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES for Men, Youths, Ladies and Misses, and am now better prepared than ever to give entire satisfaction in my business.

I have at present in my employ a competent corps of workmen, and can say without fear of contradiction that I can turn out as neat and substantial Boots and Shoes at as MODERATE PRICES as can be made anywhere in the State. I am having Boots made of the finest French Calfskin, and within the past month or two have had orders pouring in upon me from all quarters for this kind of work. The material in these Boots is the best to be found in the market, and the workmanship, both in neatness and strength, cannot be excelled at any other establishment in the country.

MY TRAIN ALWAYS ON TIME!

All work will be ready for delivery at the time promised. Weddings, visits and other interesting or important occurrences need not be postponed through any failure on my part to come to time.

Good work and moderate prices is my motto, and one trial will convince any person that the motto is well chosen.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.
Ebensburg, May 28, 1868.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HEATING AND COOK STOVES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,
And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING
and all other work in his line.
Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,
ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect, complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.

Stock Immense. - Prices Low.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

ROHRER'S WILD CHERRY
TONIC BITTERS
ARE THE
BEST IN USE!

USE ROHRER'S TONIC BITTERS,
The very best in the Market

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
No. 45 *Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel*
Also, Entrance Nos. 102 & 104 Third St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
☞ Wholesale Agents for the West.

For sale by A. A. BARKER for Ebensburg and vicinity [je.11,'68.-1y.

NON-EXPLOSIVE!
THE NEW LIGHT.
PETROLEUM FLUID!!
Gives twice the light of Carbon Oil, and is safe under all circumstances.
CANNOT BE EXPLODED!
The undersigned are now manufacturing and have for sale their
NEW PETROLEUM FLUID
made by distillation without the aid of compounds, which is gradually taking the place of Carbon Oil wherever introduced.
AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY TOWN!
Send for Circular. Address
J. J. PALMER & CO.,
No. 6 Hand Street,
Jan. 21, 1869.-3m. Pittsburgh.

REVERE THE MEMORY OF *FRIENDS DEPARTED!*
MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, &c.

The subscriber still continues to manufacture of the best material and in the most workmanlike manner, at the
Loretto Marble Works,
all kind of MONUMENTS AND TOMB STONES, as well as TABLE and BUREAU TOPS, and all other work in his line. None but the best American and Italian Marble used, and perfect satisfaction guaranteed to all cases at prices as low as like work can be obtained in the cities or elsewhere. Call and see specimens and judge for yourselves as to the merits cheapness of my work.

JAMES WILKINSON.
Loretto, March 12, 1868.1y.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT REMOVED.—The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity generally, that he has removed to the new building on Centre street, opposite the Mountain House and adjoining the law office of Geo. M. Reade, Esq., and is now not only prepared to manufacture all goods which may be brought to him, but is supplied with a fine line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., which he will make to order in the best style and at the lowest prices. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, I hope for an increased patronage in my new location. D. J EVANS.

JOHN CROUSE,
WHOLESLE DEALER IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES
AND LIQUORS.
BEST BRANDS OF BRANDY, WHISKY, IRISH WHISKY, GIN, &c., &c.

The very best qualities of Liquors, Wines, &c., for Medical purposes. Prices LOW.

☞ Hotel and Saloon keepers will do well to give me a call at my store on Canal street, in building formerly occupied by T. G. Stewart & Co. Johnstown, Aug. 27, 1868. tf.

GOOD, BETTER, BEST.—The best and cheapest Tobacco and Cigars in town are at M. L. Oatman's. Go and see.

Ayer's
Hair Vigor,
For restoring Gray Hair to its natural Vitality and Color.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color with the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts long on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
PRICE $1.00.
For sale by R. J. LLOYD, Agent, Ebensburg.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion

Yankee Ingenuity.

A Bath (Me.) correspondent writes in he following amusing and interesting way to a Boston paper: I once stopped at the house of a friend. It was desirable that we should take an early train next morning, and, notwithstanding the assurance of the servant that we should be called bright and early I felt anxious on retiring lest we should not rise in time. I therefore set myself to devising an alarm. The only "base of operation" was my watch. This I opened the face of, exposing the hands, and laid its back on the toilet table. The hour-hand only was available to produce the action that should give the alarm, the minute-hand having many revolutions to make ere the appointed hour. A blade at each end of my pocket-nife was opened, and the handle supported on three pennies (piled one on the top of the other), so that it should be balanced, and at the same time have the blades on a line with the face, one blade resting lightly on the figure 4—the minute hand passing over it in its revolution. The object of this arrangement was to cause the hour hand, on arriving at the hour of 4, to come in contact with the blade; and the knife being balanced, the hand would have sufficient power to move it on its pivot (the pennies), the opposite end of the knife, of course, having a reverse motion.

I next drove a pin into the handle of our hair-brush, and balance it on the edge of the table, just so that it would topple over were not the end of the pin in it held down gently by the head of the pin coming under the table at the knife opposite the watch. I previously tied one end of my handkerchief to the handle of the brush; the other end I now secured to the comb, with which I propped up the heavy lid of a fancy box that sat on the table leaving some "slack" between the brush and comb.

The machine was now "set," and the expected operation was this: The hour-hand should push the blade resting on the figure four; and the other blade would have a corresponding motion and slip off the head of the pin in the brush-handle; this would allow the brush balanced on the edge of the table to tilt and fall, the slack in the handkerchief allowing it to acquire sufficient momentum in falling to pull out the comb supporting the heavy lid of the fancy box, which should fall "with a loud noise." These things really came to pass at the appointed hour, and we were aroused from our slumbers in time to take the early train, and went on our way rejoicing.

WHAT RUNG THAT BELL?

That there is a sleepless Providence watching over all the affairs of men, and often by special agencies, bringing to light, as in the flash of a moment, the crimes which they commit, find additional confirmation in an event which has recently occurred in Enfield, Conn., and which merits a more permanent record than a mere passing thought. A young man belonging to one of our most respectable families, but who, from his irregular habits, had been strongly suspected of being guilty of criminal offence, and been once under arrest for passing counterfeit currency, and escaped by forfeiting his bonds, on Sunday night, a few weeks since, broke into a store at Hazardville, and loaded a wagon, which he had previously stolen and drawn to the door, with various merchandise. He then entered a stable, and attempted to lead out a valuable horse owned by the man from whom he had stolen the goods, intending to harness it to the wagon, and make off with his booty in the stillness of the night, when he thought no eye could see him and no ear hear him. Just at that moment, however, the bell from the village church tower sounded out an alarm loud and clear upon the night air, startling the inhabitants from their slumbers, who, supposing it to be a fire alarm, rushed into the street, and caught the thief with his plunder, before he had time to escape from the village.

The ringing of that bell, however, was a mystery. But upon inquiry, it was ascertained that the sexton, in ringing the bell for the service the day previous, had by a seeming accident so turned it up and set it, that he could not pull it down with the rope, and not having a key to the belfry door, he was obliged to let the bell remain in that position. Just in time to detect that youthful criminal it came down without human help, and sounded that midnight alarm. After his arrest, goods were found in his possession, which were taken from a store in Thompsonville a short time previously; and he confessed that with the aid of an accomplice, he had broken into it and stolen several hundred dollars worth of merchandise. The owner of these goods had formerly employed him as a clerk in his store. Thus the ringing of that bell, without human hands, bro't several criminal offenders to light, and arrested one in his dishonest career.—*Central Presbyterian.*

AN EXTRAORDINARY RIDE.—The report of an extraordinary ride has come in the intelligence from California. A young man named Mowry bet that he would ride three hundred miles in fifteen hours. The wager was $2,000 to $2,500 on Mowry. For several days he trained for his ride. He had thirty horses taken to the Park Stables, and on Sunday morning, at twenty minutes before five, he began his ride on his own horse, which he rode four times around the track. The rider weighed about 160 pounds. He carried a canteen filled with water, and a small pouch containing a few sandwiches. When the signal was given the hardy rider gave rein and was off. The horse broke into the gallop so Common to California horses, and continued it until it went around four times, when the rider changed it for a second. Some of the horses were ridden only once round the track, but nearly all of them were pushed around three times.

During the first six hours Mr. Mowry would dismount and mount without aid, but in the after part of the day he was assisted by persons retained for the purpose. At the end of 200 miles a placard was displayed from the judge's stand stating that the distance had been accomplished in eight hours, two minutes and forty-eight seconds, a shorter time than it had ever been accomplished in. Those who had wagered their money against Mowry felt convinced that he could not hold out, for, notwithstanding that he had accomplished 200 miles, and had yet nearly seven hours to spare, they argued that every hour he remained in the saddle was more fatiguing to him now than two hours at the beginnin. The rider was withdrawn to a convenient place, and given a bath, which greatly refreshed him; afterward he mounted his horse and rode away as gaily as if he was just beginning. This enlivened his friends, who, however, never for a moment doubted his ability to accomplish the task. Finally, at eleven minutes before seven o'clock, the rider was completed, the three hundred miles had been ridden, and that, too, in fourteen hours and eleven minutes, a fraction more than twenty-one miles an hour.

INTERESTING FACTS.—A legal stone is 14 pounds in England, and 16 pounds in Holland. A fathom, 6 feet, is derived from the height of a full grown man. A hand, in horse measure, is 4 inches. An Irish mile is 2 540 yards; a Scotch mile is 1,984; a German, 1,806; a Turkish, 1,026. An acre is 4 846 square yards, 1 foot and 3½ inches. A square mile is 1,760 yards each way, containing 640 acres. The human body consists of 240 bones, 9 kinds of articulation or joinings, 160 cartilages or ligaments, 400 muscles or tendons, and 100 nerves, besides blood, arteries, veins, etc. Potatoes planted below three feet do not vegetate; at one foot they grow thickest, and at two feet they are retarded two or three months. There are no solid rocks in the arctic regions, owing to the severe frosts. The surface of the sea is estimated at 150,000,000 square miles, taking the whole surface of the globe at 190,000,000 square miles. Its greatest depth is supposed to be equal to the heigth of the highest mountain, of four miles.

NOT one in ten thousand, perhaps, Mr. John Bell says, can move his ears. The celebrated Mr. Mery used, when lecturing, to amuse his pupils by saying that in one thing he surely belonged to the long-eared tribe; upon which he moved his ears very rapidly backward and forward. And Albius, the celebrated anatomist, had the same power, which is performed by little muscles, not seen. Mr. Haydon tried it once in painting, with great effect. In his picture of Macbeth, painting for Sir George Beaumont, when the Thane was listening in horror before committing the murder, the painter ventured to press the ears forward, like an animal in fright, to give an idea of trying to catch the nearest sound. It was very effective, and increased amazingly the terror of the scene, without the spectators being aware of the reason.

WHITE WASH.—As the season is near at hand for white-washing buildings, fences, &c., we take this opportunity to inform our readers that they can make a superior white wash paint, by taking two quarts of skimmed milk, eight ounces of freshly slaked lime, six ounces of linseed oil, two ounces of white burgundy pitch, and three pounds of Spanish white. The lime must be slaked in water exposed to the air, mixed in about one-fourth the milk. The oil (in which the pitch has previously dissolved) must be added a little at a time. Then add the rest of the milk, and afterwards the Spanish white. Color it to suit, if you do not prefer a white paint) with Spanish brown to make a pink; with Spanish brown and finely pulverized clay, to make a stone color; with yellow ochre or chrome, to make a yellow color, and so on.

PERPETUAL PASTE.—A perpetual paste may be made by dissolving an ounce of alum in a quart of warm water. When cold, add as much flour as will make it the consistency of cream; then stir into it half a teaspoonful of powdered rosin, and two or three cloves. Boil it to a consistency, stirring all the time. It will keep for twelve months, and when dry may be softened with water.

1869. Spring Trade 1869

I am now prepared to offer
SUPERIOR INDUCEMENTS
TO CASH PURCHASERS OF
TIN, SHEET-IRON & COPPER WARE
EITHER AT
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

My stock consists in part of every variety of
Tin, Sheet-Iron,
COPPER AND BRASS WARES,
ENAMELLED AND PLAIN
SAUCE-PANS, BOILERS, &c.,
COAL SHOVELS, MINE LAMPS, OIL CANS, HOUSEFURNISHING HARDWARE OF EVERY KIND.

Spear's Anti-Dust
HEATING AND COOKING STOVES,
EXCELSIOR COOKING STOVES.
NOBLE, TRIUMPH AND PARLOR COOKING STOVES,
And any Cooking Stove desired I will get when ordered at manufacturer's prices.—Odd Stove Plates and Grates, &c., for repairs, on hand for the Stoves I sell; others will be ordered when wanted. Particular attention given to
Spouting, Valleys and Conductors,
all of which will be made out of best materials and put up by competent workmen.

Lamp Burners, Wick and Chimneys
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
I would call particular attention to the Light House Burner, with Glass Cone, for giving more light than any other in use. Also, the Paragon Burner, for Crude Oil.

SPENCER'S SIFTER!
It recommends itself.

SUGAR KETTLES AND CAULDRONS
of all sizes constantly on hand.

Special attention given to
Jobbing in Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron.
at lowest possible rates.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS' LISTS
now ready, and will be sent on application by mail or in person.

Hoping to see all my old customers and many new ones this Spring, I return my most sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether they buy or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.
Johnstown, March 7, 1867.

W. M. LLOYD & CO., BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.
Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made.—Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or upon time, with interest at fair rates. sn31.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
AND
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMP'Y
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

This great enterpise is approaching completion with a rapidity that astonishes the world. Over fifteen (1500) miles have been built by two (2) powerful companies: the Union Pacific Railroad, beginning at Omaha, building west, and the Central Pacific Railroad, beginning at Sacramento, and building east, until the two roads sh ll meet. Less than two hundred and fifty miles remain to be built. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and it is reasonably expected that the through connection between San Francisco and New York will be completed by July 1.

As the amount of Government aid given to each is dependent upon the length of road each shall build, both companies are prompted to great efforts to secure the construction and control of what, when completed, will be one and the only grand Railroad Line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

One Hundred and Ten Million Dollars ($110,000,000,) in money have already been expended by the two powerful companies engaged in this great enterprise, and they will speedily complete the portion yet to be built. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interest, it gave the companies, authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The Government aid may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The right of way and all necessary timber, and stone from public domain.

Second. It makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which, when the road is completed, will amount to twenty three million (23,000,000) acres, and all of it within twenty (20) miles of the railroad.

Third. It loans the companies fifty million dollars ($50,000,000), for which it takes a second lien.

The Government has already loaned the Union Pacific Railroad twenty four million and fifty-eight thousand dollars ($24,058,000) and to the Central Pacific Railroad seventeen million six hundred and forty eight thousand dollars ($17,648,000), amounting in all to forty-one million seven hundred and six thousand dollars ($41,706,000).

The companies are permitted to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as they receive from the United States, and no more. The companies have sold to permanent investors about ($40,000,000) forty million dollars of their First Mortgage Bonds. The companies have already paid in (including net earnings, not divided, grants from State of California, and Sacramento city and San Francisco,) upwards of ($25,000,000) twenty-five million dollars of capital stock.

WHAT IS THERE YET TO BE DONE?

In considering this question it must be remembered that all the remaining iron to finish the road is contracted for, and the largest portion paid for and now delivered on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad, and that the grading is almost finished.

WHAT RESOURCES HAVE THE COMPANIES TO FINISH THE ROAD?

First. They will receive from the Government as the road progresses about $9,000,000 additional.

Second. They can issue their own First Mortgage Bonds for about $9,000,000 additional.

Third. The companies now hold almost all the land they have up to this time received from the Government; upon the completion of the road they will have received in all 23,000,000 acres, which at $1.50 per acre would be worth $34,500,000.

In addition to the above the net earnings of the roads and additional capital, if necessary could be called in to finish the road.

WAY BUSINESS—ACTUAL EARNINGS.

No one has ever expressed a doubt that as soon as the road is completed its through business will be abundantly profitable.

Gross earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for six months, ending January 1, '69, were upwards of	$3,000,000
The earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad, for six months, ending Jan. 1st, 1869, were.	$1,750,000 g'ld
Expenses	$550,000 gold
Interest	450,000 "
	1,000,000 "
Net profit of Central Pacific Railroad, after paying all interest and expenses for six months	$750,000 gold

The present gross earnings of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads are $1,200,000 monthly.

HOW LARGE A BUSINESS IS IT SAFE TO PREDICT FOR THE GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD?

We would give the following facts derived from Shipping Lists, Insurance Companies, Railroads, and general information:—

Ships going from the Atlantic around Cape Horn, 100	80,000 tons.
Steamships connecting at Panama with California and China, 55	120,000 "
Overland Trains, Stages, Horses, etc., etc	30,000 "

Here we have two hundred and thirty thousand tons carried westward, and experience has shown that in the last few years the return passengers from California have been nearly as numerous as those going.

HOW MANY PASSENGERS ARE THERE?

We make the following estimate.—

110 Steamships, both ways,	70,000	(act'l for '68)
200 Vessels,	4,000	estimat'd "
Overland	100,000	" "
Number per annum	174,000	

Present price (averaging half the costs of the steamships), for both passengers an tonnage.. gives the following result:—

170,000 passengers at $100	$17,400,000
460,000 tons, rated at $1 per cubic foot	15,640,000
	$33,040,000

Basing calculations upon the above figures, without allowing for the large increase of business, which can safely be looked for, then estimate the running expenses at one half and we have a net income of $16,520,000; which; after paying the interest on the First Mortgage Bonds and the advances made by the Government, would leave a net annual income of $9,000,000 over and above all expenses and interest.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad company and the First Mortgage Bonds, of the Central Pacific Railroad company are both, principal and interest, payable in gold coin; they pay six per cent. interest in gold coin, and run for thirty years, and they cannot be paid before that time without the consent or the holder.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad for sale at par and accrued interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Central Pacific Railrord at 103 and accrued interest.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
DEALERS IN
Government Se urities, Gold, &c.,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

LLOYD & CO., Bankers, EBENSBURG, PA.
Gold, Silver, Government Loans, and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made in all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

LADIES
Of sedentary habits who require a gentle purgative will find Roback's Blood Pills just the medicine they want. They are perfectly safe, and can be taken at all times. They contain no mercury or mineral poison, but are purely vegetable.

LIVER COMPLAINTS,
Jaundice and all affections of the Liver are soon removed by the use of Roback's Stomach Bitters and Blood Pills, they are composed of vegetable medicinal extracts with especial reference to their direct action on the liver and digestive apparatus

SICK HEADACHE
Arises from a disordered state of the stomach and bowels, and a bilious derangement of the liver, and can be permanently cured by the use of Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills.—Full directions accompany each bottle and box.

DYSPEPSIA.
Thousands of the worst sufferers from this terrible gnawing disease have been cured by the use of Roback's Stomach Bitters, as the testimonials now in our hands fully prove.

CONVALESCENTS
Should use Roback's Stomach Bitters to strengthen the prostration which always follows acute diseases; it will be found far superior as a stimulating tonic to any of the wine and bark preparations of the present day.

NEURALGIA
Can be effectually cured by taking Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills, and bathing the effected parts with Tincture of Aconite of Chloroform.

PILES.
There is no medicine in use so efficacious as Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier and Blood Pills for the permanent cure of Blind or Bleeding Piles; they strike at the root of disease, thereby removing the cause.

NIGHT MARE
Is one of the many diseases of which Dyspepsia is the parent. To effect a cure persons should avoid hearty food at night, and take a wine-glass full of Roback's Stomach Bitters on retiring to bed.
☞ Sold by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensb'g.

M. L. OATMAN,
DEALER IN
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES
CONSISTING OF
Double Extra Family Flour,
GRAIN, FEED,
BACON, SALT, FISH,
FRESH VEGETABLES,
ALL KINDS OF FRUITS,
SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEES,
SYRUPS, MOLASSES, CHEESE, &c.
Also, a large stock of the
Bes Brands of Cigars and Tobacco.
STORE ON HIGH STREET,
Four Doors East of Crawford's Hotel,
Ebensburg, Pa.

CHAIR MANUFACTORY.
WM. P. PATTON,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
ALL KINDS OF CHAIRS,
such as common Windsor Chairs, Fret Back Chairs, Vienna Chairs, Bustle Chairs, Rim Backed Chairs, Sociable Chairs,
Cane Seat Chairs,
ROCKING CHAIRS, OF EVERY SIZE
SPRING SEAT CHAIRS
Settees, Lounges, &c., &c.
CABINET FURNITURE
of every description and of latest
STYLES, WITH PRICES TO SUIT THE
Tastes of all.
Thankful for past favors, he respectfully solicits a liberal share of public patronage. Clinton Street, Johnstown Cambria Co. Pa. [Jan. 31, 1867.

SECURE THE SHADOW ERE *THE SUBSTANCE FADES!*
SPENCE'S NEW
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY
Is now in perfect order for executing Pictures in every style of the art. Photographs of life like accuracy, ranging from the smallest card picture to the largest size for framing, taken in any weather, and warranted to give satisfaction. Particular attention paid to children's pictures. Frames of all kinds for sale cheap. Frames of any kind not on hand will be ordered when desired. Instructions in the art on liberal terms.
☞ Gallery on Julian street, 3 doors north of Town Hall. T. T. SPENCE,
Ebensburg, Oct. 9, 1868. Photographer.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES! *TO CASH BUYERS!*
AT THE EBENSBURG
HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE.
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist, in part, of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Bip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax Bristles, Clothes Wringers, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Gates and Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Nails, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, &c., Odd Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery Ware* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* in great variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

FAMILY GROCERIES,
such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Fish, Hominy, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley; Soaps, Candles; TOBACCO and CIGARS; Paint, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Dusting, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

☞ *House Spouting* made, painted and put up at low rates for *cash*. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware wholesale. GEO. HUNTLEY
Ebensburg, Feb, 28, 1867.-tf.

L. L. LANGSTROTH'S
PATENT MOVABLE COMB BEE HIVE!
PRONOUNCED THE BEST EVER YET introduced in this County or State. Any person buying a family right can have their Bees transferred from an old box to a new one. In every instance in which this has been done the result has been entirely satisfactory, and the first take of honey has invariably paid all expenses, and frequently exceeded them. Proof of the superior merits of this invention will be found in the testimony of every man who has given it a trial, and among the number are the gentlemen named below, and their experience should induce every one interested in Bees to
BUY A FAMILY RIGHT!
Henry C Kirkpatrick, of Carroll township, took 106 pounds of surplus honey from two hives, which he sold at 35 cents per pound.
Adam Deitrich, of Carroll township, took from two hives 100 pounds of surplus honey.
James Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, took 60 pounds of surplus honey from one hive.
Jacob Kirkpatrick, of Chest township, obtained 72 pounds of surplus honey from one hive, worth not less than $21, and the right cost him only $5.
Peter Campbell from one hive obtained 36 pounds of surplus honey at one time.
☞ Quite a number of similar statements, authenticated by some of the best citizens of Cambria county, could be obtained in proof of the superior merits of Langstroth's Patent Movable Comb Bee Hive.
Persons wishing to purchase family rights should call on or address
PETER CAMPBELL,
Nov. 5, 1866.-tf. Carrolltown, Pa.

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
AND
CORSETS, CORSETS.
WM. T. HOPKINS, No. 628 ARCH ST., PHILA., Manufacturer of the celebrated "CHAMPION" HOOP SKIRTS for Ladies, Misses and Children—the largest assortment and best quality and styles in the American Market. Every lady should try them, as they recommend themselves by wearing longer, retaining their shape much better, being lighter and much more elastic than all others—WARRANTED in every respect, and sold at very low prices. Ask for HOPKINS' "CHAMPION" SKIRT.
Superior Hand-made Whale bone CORSETS in Fifteen different Grades, including the "Imperial" and THOMPSON & LANGDON'S "GLOVE FITTING" CORSETS, ranging in prices from 81 Cents to $5 50; together with Jos. Beckel's celebrated FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS, superior shapes and quality, 10 different Grades, from $1,10 to $5,50. They are the finest and best goods for the prices ever imported. The Trade supplied with HOOP SKIRTS and CORSETS at the Lowest Rates.
☞ Those visiting the City should not fail to call and examine our Goods and Prices, as we defy all competition. [Nov. 12. 4m.

EBENSBURG
DRUG AND BOOK STORE.
HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;
CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.
Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.
☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.
Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

New Firm---New Goods.
THE undersigned, having given his son, J. E. Shields, an interest in his store, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of P. H. Shields & Co., and as we are determined to sell Goods cheap for cash, or exchange for grain, lumber or produce, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a liberal patronage from a generous public.

Having determined to settle up my old books of thirty years standing, I now ask those indebted to me to come forward and make settlement on or before the 1st day of December, 1868. P. H. SHIELDS.
Loretto, Oct. 15, 1868.-tf.

W. F. ALTFATHER,
MANUFACTURER
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,
PLUG AND FINE CUT
Chewing and Smoking Tobacco,
Snuff, Pipes, Snuff Boxes & Cigar Cases.
AT THE SIGN OF THE INDIAN,
MAIN STREET, - - - JOHNSTOWN.

GEIS & REUTH,
Johnstown, Pa.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS
AND BOOK BINDERS
MANUFACTURERS OF BLANK BOOKS, PORTE-MONAIS, PAPER BOXES AND LOOKING GLASSES.
Looking Glass and Picture Frames always on hand, and made to order. A large and most complete assortment of Drawing Room and Miscellaneous Pictures, consisting of Chromos, Paintings in Oil, Steel Plate Engravings, Plain and Colored Lithographs, Oil Prints, Photographs and Wood Cuts.—This collection embraces a selection of large sized match pictures of Landscape and Domestic Scenes and Portraits, and 5,000 different varieties of Card Photographs of prominent men, comic and sentimental scenes and copies of subjects by celebrated artists. We have also a varied assortment of BIBLES, PRAYER, HYMN and SCHOOL BOOKS, HISTORIES, BIOGRAPHIES, NOVELS, &c. Religious Prints and Emblems in great variety, and the largest and most complete stock of STATIONERY ever brought to this county. 500 new and beautiful styles of WALL PAPER, including an assortment of Potter's celebrated English make, for which we are sole agents in this locality. These Wall Papers are handsomer in design, superior in finish, and 2½ inches wider than any other make.
The citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity are respectfully notified that we make BOOK BINDING and the manufacture of BLANK BOOKS a speciality. All work promptly executed at moderate rates.
☞ Store on corner of Clinton and Locust streets, immediately opposite Foster House.
Johnstown, Oct. 24, 1867.-tf.

EBENSBURG FOUNDRY
AGAIN IN FULL BLAST!
NEW FIRM, NEW BUILDINGS, &c.
HAVING purchased the well known EBENSBURG FOUNDRY from Mr. Edw. Glass, and rebuilt and enlarged it almost entirely, besides refitting it with new machinery, the subscribers are now prepared to furnish *COOK, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES*, of the latest and most approved patterns THRESHING MACHINES, MILL GEARING, ROSE and WATER WHEELS of every description, IRON FENCING, PLOUGHS and PLOUGH CASTINGS, and in fact all manner of articles manufactured in a first class Foundry. Job Work of all kind attended to promptly and done cheaply.
The special attention of Farmers is invited to two newly patented PLOUGHS which we possess the sole right to manufacture and sell in this county, and which are admitted to be the best ever introduced to the public.
Believing ourselves capable of performing any work in our line in the most satisfactory manner, and knowing that we can do work at LOWER PRICES than have been charged in this community heretofore we confidently hope that we will be found worthy of liberal patronage.
Fair reductions made to wholesale dealers.
☞ The highest prices paid in cash for old metal, or castings given in exchange.
OUR TERMS ARE STRICTLY CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE. CONVERY, VINROE & CO.
Ebensburg, Sept. 2, 1868.

Johnstown and Ebensburg
MARBLE WORKS!

Having again taken charge of the branch Marble Works at Ebensburg, which he will operate in connection with his extensive establishment at Johnstown, the subscriber adopts this method of informing the citizens of Cambria county, that he keeps a constant supply of the best
ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE,
which he is prepared at stated times in Ebensburg and at all times in Johnstown, to manufacture to order, either as MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES, MANTLES, TABLE or BUREAU TOPS, in as workmanlike manner and at as low prices as like work can be put up in any of the cities. Having in my employ a full force of experienced and skillful workmen, I do not promise too much when I say that I can furnish any of the above articles on short notice, at the lowest prevailing prices, and in a style of finish which cannot be excelled by any other manufacturer in the State.
A large stock of GRINDSTONES on hand and for sale cheap.
☞ Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance and work put up wherever desired, or delivered at any point named.
JOHN PARKE
Johnstown, June 4, 1868.-tf.

ANDREW MOSES,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SUPPES'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN,
HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's FURNISHING GOODS.
Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter at Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and now desires to inform his friends and the public generally that he has commenced business in Suppes's building, on Clinton street, with a stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter, which he is prepared to make up in the latest styles and at moderate prices for cash, hoping by attention to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.
Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

UNION HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA., JEROME A. PLOTT, Propietor, spares no pains to render this hotel worthy of a continuation of the liberal patronage it has heretofore received. His table will always be furnished with the best the market affords; his bar with the best of liquors.—His stable is large, and will be attended by an attentive and obliging hostler. Jan 30, 1868.-tf.

ST. JAMES' HOTEL,
(*Conducted on the European Plan,*)
405 & 407 LIBERTY STREET, OPPOSITE THE UNION DEPOT, PITTSBURGH, PA.
JAMES K. LANAHAN, - - - Proprietor.
This House is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. The Restaurant connected with this Hotel open at all hours of the day and night. [oct.17.-1y.

PITTSBURGH STAR,
No. 429 Liberty Street.
OPPOSITE UNION PASSENGER DEPOT,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
[je.11.-1y.] FELIX HENLY, Prop'r.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE, EBENSBURG
R. P. LINTON & CO., Prop'rs.
The TABLE is always supplied with the choicest delicacies; the BAR is supplied with choice liquors, and the STABLE attended by careful hostlers. Transient visitors accommodated and boarders taken by the week, month or year, on reasonable terms. feb21

MERCHANTS' HOTEL.
J. & W. C. M'KIBBIN, Proprietors.
Fourth St., between Market and Arch,
May 9, 1867.-1y. PHILADELPHIA.

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Cannot be surpassed or equaled by any other Wringer for durability. Till the expiration of the patent for the "COG WHEEL REGULATOR," or "STOP-GEAR," no other *Wringer is licensed under this Patent*, it being universally conceded that Cogs are necessary to prevent the Rolls from being broken or torn loose, many attempts have been made to get a Cog-Wheel arrangement which shall equal the UNIVERSAL, and yet avoid the "Stop-Gear," but *without success*. For sale by GEO. HUNTLEY.
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Altoona, Pa., Jan. 31, 1867.

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